

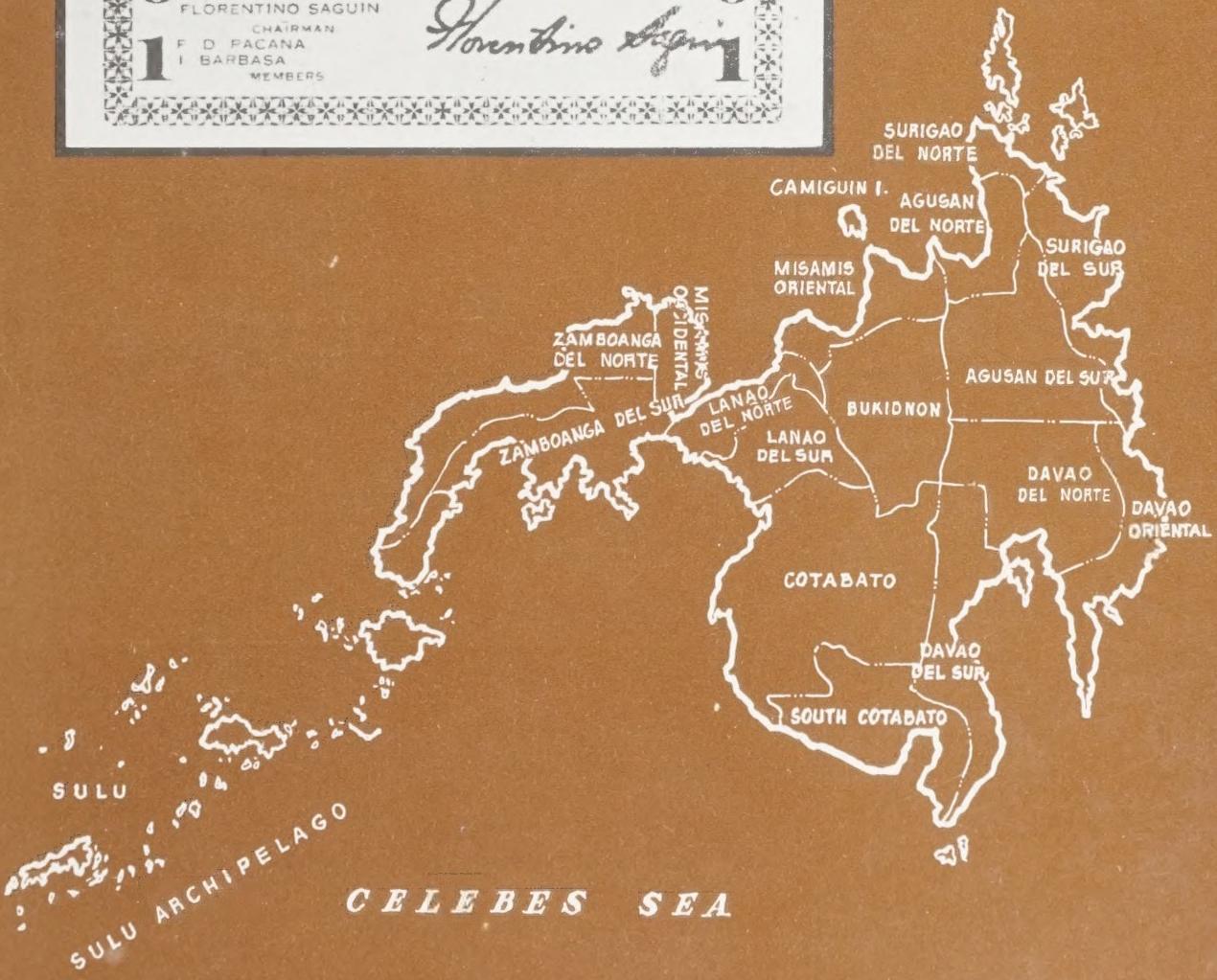
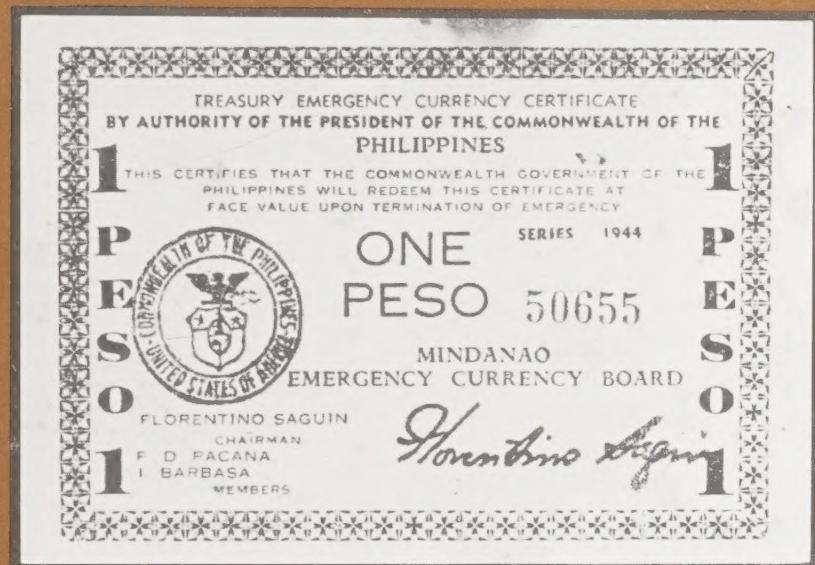


BARRILLA

THE CENTRAL BANK MONEY MUSEUM QUARTERLY

VOL. VI NO. 3

JULY 1979





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Editorial Consultant: Rodolfo V. Romero

Editor: Dr. Benito J. Legarda

Executive Editor: Dr. Angelita G. Legarda

Editorial Advisers: Manuel P. Manahan, Antonio V. Bantug, Guy Davis

After more than three and a half decades, the wartime activities of the guerrillas of Mindanao (map shown in our cover with a 1-Peso Guerrilla Emergency Currency Note) are again brought to the limelight in a serialized article written by an American contributor and appearing on p. 148.

Editorial

In the past, *Barrilla* has featured interviews with Mr. Alfredo Montelibano, Undersecretary Ernesto Valdes, and Ex-Speaker Cornelio Villareal for first-hand accounts of the manufacture of guerrilla currency in their respective areas – Negros, Cagayan, and Capiz. Their narratives were featured by intimate detail, personal involvement, and a Filipino point of view.

In this issue, *Barrilla* starts a four-part series on the Mindanao guerrilla currency. This was one of the most widely circulated of the guerrilla currencies of World War II and one of the most carefully recorded as to series and serial numbers. It was the only one, as pointed out in the very first issue of *Barrilla*, which had at least a part of the operative text of the note in a Philippine language. By being featured so prominently on these notes, Cebuano earned the right to be called the language of resistance.

The present articles are of a somewhat different nature and spring from somewhat different points of view than the earlier interviews. The series is a combination of research done by the author, Mary French Catlin, correspondence with some of the major protagonists in the resistance movement such as Col. Wendell Fertig, and the reminiscences of two American officers. One of them, Forrest Howard, took to the hills when the Japanese invasion overran the regular armed forces. The other one, William Azbell, was an officer aboard a submarine that ran supplies to the guerrillas from Australia.

We therefore see some events from various vantage points. *Barrilla's* readers may miss the local flavor of the earlier accounts, but they will get a glimpse of how others saw us at that time. The points of view may vary but the same basic facts emerge: a picture of hardship, heroism, and cooperation in the fight against a common enemy.

THE 1769 COPPER COINS OF MEXICO —A PHILIPPINE ITEM?

by Angelita G. Legarda

Even in such a well-studied and thoroughly researched field as Mexican numismatics there are unsolved mysteries, and the copper coins dated 1769 and bearing the Mexico mintmark "M" constitute one of these riddles. Little is found in published literature about these very rare coins except descriptions of their existence and conjectures about their significance. Mexican numismatists themselves are of divergent opinions regarding these coins. Interesting enough, these copper coins, which are unfamiliar to us and which have never been mentioned in locally published numismatic articles, may have a "Philippine connection".

Our interest in the coin was aroused by the recent acquisition of a copper coin, heretofore unfamiliar to us, by the Money Museum. Consulting standard references, we find the coin described in Pradeau's history of Mexican numismatics, as well as in Tomas Dasi's monumental five-volume work, both of whom mention the possible connection of the coin with the Philippines. In the book *La*

Moneda Mexicana, the coins are described but not illustrated, and are dismissed by the author as possible fantasy issues. In personal communication with the noted Mexican numismatist Miguel Muñoz, he told us he believed that the coins were definitely minted at the Mexico mint, and were probably patterns for an issue which, for some unknown reason, was never minted for circulation.

Before going to the conjectural part of our story, let us describe the coins in question. Pradeau gives the following description:

There were two specimens struck in copper, one twenty-eight millimeters in diameter and the other twenty-one. They have on one side the Spanish Coat of Arms, including those of Castilla, Leon and Granada with the Bourbon escutcheon incorporated. On the left of the shield is the symbol "G" and on the right, either "1" or "1/2". On the other side, in the center of the field, there is what appears to be a dove of peace in full flight, dropping or spreading a few

grains or seeds over an orb. Around the margin, SINE ME REGNA FATISCUNT. M. 1769 M . . . "without me kingdoms totter."

Pradeau goes on to contest the opinions of Medina and Vidal Quadras y Ramon, who claimed that the symbol "G" stood for "Grano." Pradeau found this interpretation questionable because the *grano* was a non-existent monetary unit in



Un Grano 1769

Mexico. (In a succeeding paragraph Pradeau refutes his own statement, but we will come to that later.) Instead, he surmised that "these pieces, always found in uncirculated condition, very few in number, although occasionally holed, were the patterns required of the student or apprentice engravers found in all mints to show their superiors the proficiency attained by the individual in the art of engraving."

As Pradeau continues, he raises a very interesting point:

"Because of the date, an alternative could be suggested. On December 19, 1769, order was issued to send from Mexico City to the Philippines, six thousand pesos in *silver* cuartillas. While this order could not have reached Mexico until 1770, and the metal to be used was stipulated, the order might have been changed and base metal substituted to be more in line with the alloy of pinchbeck and tin used in the rectangular *barrillas*. (*Barrilla* is the name given by the Philippine natives to base metal or copper coins.)

Pradeau continues by citing Gilbert S. Perez' article giving the worth of the *barrilla* as one *grano*, or 1/12th of a real. Pradeau thus indirectly admits the possibility that the symbol "G" found in the copper coins might indeed stand for "grano", and that this would be compatible with their use in the Philippines as an equivalent of a *barrilla*, which was worth one *grano*. In his plates of illustrations, we find an illustration of the "1/2 grano" copper coin.

Looking into Dasi, we find a detailed description and line drawing of the copper coin, with no doubt that the symbol "G" stood indeed for "grano". Dasi also mentions that these copper coins may have been the ones meant for the Philippines to fulfill the request for fractional coinage in 1769.

Now we get to the conjectural aspect. Were these copper coins, so rare and unfamiliar to today's numismatists, really manufactured for intended use in the Philippines? And if so, do they not properly belong in a Philippine collection? The answers are buried in an undis-

covered archival graveyard, but it is interesting to speculate on certain possibilities.

As previous numismatists have pointed out, the historically documented facts are that the "barrilla" of 1766 was authorized by the Ayuntamiento of Manila to relieve the excessive shortage of fractional coinage at the time, and that the "barrilla" at that time was valued at one "grano" of a "tomin", the latter having a value of 12 granos. We are also told that in 1769, a second request was made by the Ayuntamiento for more barrillas, but this request was turned down by the reigning monarch, Carlos III, who objected to coins which did not bear the royal coat-of-arms circulating in his dominions, and that instead he ordered that six thousand pesos of silver cuartillas be sent to the Philippines from Mexico.

The above has been the long-accepted explanation of the small silver cuartillas without date or mint-mark attributed to the Philippines. For years we have been troubled by these explanations found in our numismatic literature. First, if the king objected to coinage circulating that did not bear the royal coat-of-arms, then the silver cuartillas as we know them should also have been objectionable because they too do not bear the coat-of-arms. More disturbing still is the discrepancy we find between the date of the royal edict, 1769, and the known dates of manufacture of the first silver cuartillas, which is 1796. In an article "A Listing of Early Philippine Varieties" by Ray Byrne (*The Numismatist*, April, 1969), the author gives a probable explanation:

Early Philippine records indicate

that on December 19, 1769, the local officials requested silver cuartillas from the Mexican Mint in the amount of 6,000 pesos. These pieces, being minted expressly for the use in the Philippines and bearing no date, mint-mark or value, according to the order (1769) might well have been delayed in delivery for as indicated previously, the dies for these silver pieces were not delivered to the Spanish American mints until 1793. It would, therefore, be likely that an error in the record-



1/2 Grano 1769

ing of the date (1769) was made in the transposing of the early records to modern times by the historians.

We are inclined to believe that the silver cuartillas which circulated in the Philippines did not actually make their appearance as early as 1769 but were most probably of much later date, since there is evidence that it was not until the cedula of February 12, 1793, that a shipment of the dies necessary to mint the cuartillas was sent to the colonial mints from Spain. (For a detailed and informative listing of varieties of silver cuartillas, we refer the reader to Mr. Byrne's scholarly article mentioned above.)

At this point we are deep in a mesh of guesswork, but this is part of what makes numismatics interesting: the opening up of possibilities to be explored, the point-



Barrilla 1766



Cuartilla

ing out of mysteries which might be solved in some unpredictable future. Let us suppose for a moment that the silver cuartillas were not, in fact, the actual answer to the request from the Philippines in 1769, but came — for some unknown reason — at a much later date. One could then speculate on the following scenario: a request comes from the authorities in the Philippines in 1769 to manufacture more barrillas to relieve the shortage of fractional coins. The Mexican mint, while awaiting royal approval, proceeds to strike copper coins with the royal coat-of-arms, and with a value equivalent to that of a barrilla, or one grano. Since “barrilla” was an unofficial term, Mint authorities would probably have preferred to give the copper coins their actual stated value, *grano*, symbolized by “G”, rather than use the monogram “B” (representing “barrilla”) which had been put in use by the local authorities in the Philippines. Although the “grano” was not a monetary unit in Mexico, as Pradeau stated, historical documents pertaining to the Philippines are full of references to values in terms of “tomines” and “granos”, so there is no doubt that these terms were in actual use in the Philippines, and were used for accounting purposes even if payments and transactions were made in coins based on the *real* as the monetary unit.

Assuming that these copper coins were meant for use in the Philippines, the Mexican Mint authorities would have found it acceptable to use the *grano*, symbolized by the letter “G” on the coins. The fact that the copper coin of one *grano* would have had a worth exactly equivalent to the “barrilla” makes the theory a plausible one.

For some unknown reason, the copper coins dated 1769 were not put into full production by the Mexican mint. It is possible that the vice-regal authorities in Mexico did not approve, or that the royal disapproval prevented the Mint from proceeding with production of the copper coins.

One story told to this author, but unfortunately unsubstantiated to date, was that the copper coins of 1769 were indeed manufactured for the Philippines but that the whole shipment of coins to the Philippines sank with one of the galleons and never reached its destination. The story may be true but remains an apocryphal one in our mind until documentation is found to substantiate it.

The copper coins of 1769 minted in Mexico thus remain an unsolved mystery, but in the meantime, we like to speculate on the possibility that they may indeed belong in a Philippine collection and that someday this may be proved by documents yet to be unearthed. □

LEGISLACION SOBRE MONEDA FILIPINA

Laws, Orders, Decrees, Etc., Concerning Monetary Matters During The Spanish Regime

by F. Aguilar y Biosca

ED'S NOTE: This compilation continues the series started in the last issue of Barrilla, and by which we hope to give modern-day numismatists material to which access has been difficult or impossible.

1561. *Que no se contrate en las indias con oro en polvo, ni en tejuelos, que no esté fundido, ensayado y quintado.*

Prohibimos y defendemos á todos universalmente, de cualquier estado ó condición, que puedan vender, tomar, prestar, empeñar, ni en otra forma contratar en oro en polvo, ni tejuelo, ni otro ninguno que no esté fundido, ensayado y quintado, pena de perderlo, aplicado por tercias partes, las dos á nuestra cámara y fisco y la otra al denunciador, y mandamos á los Virreyes y Audiencias, que ordenen, como mejor puedan y más convenga, que la misma prohibición se guarde con los indios.

This law prohibits any form of trade

or commerce using gold dust, gold bars or unassayed gold in any form.

1591. *Que no se permita el uso de oro ni plata corriente en las Indias, y se supla la falta con moneda.*

La falta de moneda ha ocasionado en algunas provincias de las Indias que los españoles é indios contraten con oro y plata corriente, sin quintar, pesándolo con pesos falsos y por mayor, y adulterando algunas veces el oro ó plata; de que resultan muchos daños á nuestros vasallos y Real Hacienda. Y porque es justo aplicar el remedio conveniente: Mandamos á los Virreyes y Presidentes Gobernadores, que no permitan comprar, pagar ni comerciar por ningun caso con oro y plata corriente.

This law repeats the former prohibition on the use of unassayed gold or silver for trade or commerce in the Indies and orders instead the sending of coins from colonies with mints to those areas where there are no mints. (Note: This law implies that up to the last decade of the 16th century, and almost three decades after Legazpi established the colonization of these islands, the use of gold in trade and commerce was still prevalent, and confirms the observations of early historians that the people were adept in handling gold, and that most of the natives carried scales with which to weigh out the precious metal for their transactions.)

1538. *Que los reales de plata valgan en las Indias á 34 maravedis.*

Ordenamos, que el real de plata que se llevere de estos Reinos de Castilla, ó labrare en los de las Indios valga en ellos 34 maravedís y no mas qué tienen de ley y valor, segun y como vale en estos Reinos de Castilla.

This order sets the value of one silver *real* at 34 maravedis, the same value as in Spain.

1535 á 95. *Que la moneda labrada en las Indias corra y se pueda sacar para todas ellas, y estos Reinos de Castilla, y no para otra parte.*

Mandamos, que la moneda labrada, y que despues se labrare en las Casas de moneda de Méjico, Potosí y Santa Fé, corra y valga en cualesquier provincias é Islas de nuestras Indias y ninguna persona la deje de tomar y recibir en pago de cualquier cosa que se le diere, por el valor que tiene, pena de 10,000 maravedís para nuestra Cámara y Fisco. Y permiti-

mos, que se pueda sacar para estos Reinos de Castilla y León y todas las Indias é Islas, sin alterar su valor, que son 34 maravedís cada real, y al respecto las otras piezas de plata guardando lo dispuesto en cuanto á los registros; y si á otras partes se sacare y llevare, incurran los culpados en las penas contenidas en las leyes y ordenanzas, que tratan de los que sacan moneda de estos Reinos de Castilla, y que lo mismo se guarden en la moneda que en virtud de nuestras órdenes se labró en la oficina de Cartagena, por el tiempo de la permisión.

It is ordered that the coins manufactured in the Indies (from the mints of Mexico, Potosi & Santa Fe) circulate throughout all the provinces and islands of the Indies, and may be taken to Spain (Castilla & Leon) without change in value, but to no other place.

BANDO DE 25 DE ABRIL DE 1764

D. FRANCISCO JAVIER DE LA TORRE, Coronel de los Reales Ejércitos de S.M. su Teniente Rey Gobernador y Capitan General de estas Islas Filipinas y Presidente de su Real Audiencia, etc.

Siendo tantos los clamores de los pobres que continuamente llegan á este Superior Gobierno en cuanto á la necesidad que padecen en gastar el dinero porque tanto los Sangleyes como los indios y mestizos repugnan el recibir la moneda cortada por lo adulterada que está y siendo los causantes de este adulterio los dichos sangleyes y mestizos, es preciso acudir al remedio de los pobres, mando que toda moneda cortada corra por su valor según el sello, y que todos los vendedores la reciban á excepción de las

rupias que por no ser moneda corriente esta no pasa, ni menos toda la que se reconociere falsa, que esta las justicias la hará partir para de este modo acabar con lo que hubiere, y dichas justicias celarán el cumplimiento de este bando imponiéndoles la pena de cincuenta azotes á cualquiera sangleyes, indio ó mestizo que no quisiera recibir dicha moneda para lo que, y para que llegue á noticia de todos se publicará el presente en esta Ciudad y sus extramuros fijándose copias en las partes públicas y acostumbradas y se remitirán tantos ejemplares al Corregidor de la provincia de Tondo, y Castellano de Cavite para que practiquen igual diligencia. Dado en el Palacio Real de Manila á veinticinco de Abril de mil setecientos sesenta y cuatro años.

The governor decrees that all "cut" coins (cobs) should be accepted according to the value stamped on them. (Note: Apparently it had become a common practice to extract silver from these crudely made cobs, and the people began to refuse to accept them. This decree, in effect, "legalized" coins which would actually have been of less value because of lower weight, fineness, or decreased silver content.)

BANDO DE 4 DE JUNIO DE 1798.

D. RAFAEL MARIA AGUILAR, ETC.

Por cuanto conviene instruir al público de la gran cantidad de moneda falsa en pesos que circula en el dia segun han hecho presente á esta Superioridad los Oficiales Reales y otros comerciantes particulares, para evitar los graves perjuicios que de ello pueden seguirse tanto al Real Erario como al comercio, he determinado se publique por bando man-

dando se observe lo siguiente:

1.^o Que Toda persona que tenga moneda falsa por haberla hallado entre cantidades que hubiere percibido ó de otro cualquiera modo, la presente dentro de tercero dia contado desde esta fecha publicación en la Contaduría de la Real Audiencia para que se proceda á su total destrucción. – Al que pasado este término, se le encontrase en cualquier cantidad dicha moneda falsa, se le castigará con las penas que establecen las leyes para tan grave delito; y el que despues de este plazo, reuniere ó encontraré moneda falsa queda obligado bajo la misma pena á manifestarlo inmediatamente.

2.^o Cualquiera persona que en cumplimiento de sus contratos ó pago de sus deudas diere á otro moneda falsa será preso, y sumariado, hasta averiguar el grado de lo que ha precedido para que segun su malicia, hacerle superior el castigo señalado por la ley á él que á sabiendas usa y esparce la moneda falsa, pues tiene desde luego contra si la presunción el que la entrega; y se aumenta más despues de esta publicación, que se dirige á inspirar á todos el celo y vigilancia con que deben reconocer el dinero que se les entregue, á fin de que con la moneda buena no vaya mezclada la falsa que es el más regular modo con que se hace fácil su admisión, la que puede evitarse con la prolijidad de su reconocimiento al recibirla; pues están obligados todos los que encuentran moneda falsa á delatar á la justicia quien se la dió, porque si fueren aprehendidos sin haber dado este paso ó aviso, aquel en cuyo poder se hallare quedará expuesto á sufrir el castigo.

This decree was to inform the public of the large quantity of counterfeit coins

in circulation, and consequently ordering the following:

1. All those encountering counterfeit coins should submit these to the Treasury for total destruction or suffer the penalties prescribed.

2. Anyone using counterfeit coins, knowingly or otherwise, be severely penalized.

3. Since the counterfeit coins are believed to be brought in by foreign ships, all coins brought by ships, not excepting the Spanish, be deposited at Customs for inspection, and if any counterfeits be found, the entire shipment be confiscated, and the corresponding penalties be imposed. (Note: It will be remembered that it was during this period that the Birmingham mint was very actively turning out counterfeit pesos.)

BANDO DE 30 OCTUBRE DE 1799

Siendo justo acceder á lo presentado por la N.C. () en razón de las causas que expone y de las que á mayor abundamiento han producido los Sres. Fiscales y Asesor, vengo en prohibir absolutamente la extracción de la moneda de plata menuda, no sólo para el Reino de China, sino para cualquiera otro país extranjero, pues por este medio se evitará la escasez que origina las estafas y usura que experimenta el público en el cambio de la moneda gruesa, con advertencia de que á los infractores de esta providencia se les impone la multa de veinticinco pesos sin perjuicio de lo demás que corresponda, encargándose el cumplimiento de su observancia á él Administrador de la Real Audiencia, al Comandante y á los demás*

(*) Noble Ciudad.

dependientes de su resguardo. Con el fin de prevenir las mismas estafas que se tiene noticia experimenta el público en el cambio de los pesos fuertes en que ha llegado el caso de exigirse el exorbitante interés de un medio real en cada peso y un cuarto en cada real con cuya usura se quita á la moneda el verdadero valor y con el cual debe correr sin desfalco alguno como señalado por la ley; prohíbo que ni en cambio ni en contratos, se reciba el peso plata fuerte por menos de ocho reales y el real por diez y siete cuartos sin que á nadie le quepa el arbitrio de rechazar, ni exigir el más mínimo interés bajo la pena de 25 pesos de multa aplicados al denunciante y las demás aflictivas que por leyes hay establecidas contra los que ejecutan tales estafas y granjerías, debiendo todas las justicias celar su cumplimiento y procurar informarse secretamente de los excesos que se causen para que, aseguradas de la infracción, pueda tomarse providencia sin frustrarse el castigo por el mucho cuidado que pondrán los mismos delincuentes en ocultar su delito. Publíquese por bando esta providencia en esta Capital y extramuros y tómese razón de él en la Escrivaniá de Cámara de la Real Audiencia, ambos Oficios fiscales, Administrador de la Real Aduana, Comandante del Resguardo, N.C.; Alcaldes, Ordinarios, Comisionados de Policía y por el Corregidor de Tondo – Aguilar.

This decree prohibits exportation of minor silver coins, not only to China, but to any foreign country to avoid the scarcity of minor coins; and imposing a penalty on those who break the law. It also prohibits usurious practices, and

prohibits any devaluation of the silver peso fuerte from its true value of 8 reales, or of the silver real to less than its equivalent 17 cuartos.

BANDO DE 8 DE ABRIL DE 1823

D. JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEZ, ETC.

Observándose algunos entorpecimientos embarazosos, que se oponen á la circulación de la moneda llamada provisional que se acuñó en N.E. (*) por autoridad legítima durante la primera insurrección, no obstante que se admite en todos los estancos y Tesorerías, y conviniendo facilitarse completamente su circulación, se ordena que nadie pueda rehusar el admitirla, á menos de que alguna resulte falsa ó falta de peso, bajo la multa de 25 pesos que se impone al que no la reciba y que se exigirá gubernativamente para que sirva á otros de lección y escarmiento. Y para que nadie alegue ignorancia, se publicará por bando en esta Ciudad, se fijarán ejemplares en los parajes de costumbre, y se remitirá testimonio al señor Jefe político subalterno de Cavite, y otro al de Tondo para que dispongan que igualmente se publique en la forma acostumbrada en su respectiva jurisdicción.

The decree orders that “provisional” coinage of the first insurrection be accepted as legal tender and cannot be refused. (Note: We assume that this refers to coinage of the so-called revolutionary mints in Mexico, e.g. Durango, Guadalajara, Zacatecas, etc.)

(*) Nueva España

BANDO DE 13 DE OCTUBRE DE 1828.

D. MARIANO RICAFORT PALACIN y ABARCA, Gran Cruz de la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica, etc.

Por cuanto habiéndose propuesto á esta Superioridad por diferentes corporaciones, la necesidad de que se establezca una oficina en que puedan resellarse las monedas de plata que se introducen en estas Islas procedentes de las provincias de la América en insurrección, cuya libre circulación no puede ni debe este Superior Gobierno autorizar porque, además de que sería en cierto modo una aprobación tácita de la rebelión de aquellos dominios para cuya pacificación no perdona nuestro Soberano sacrificio ni esfuerzo alguno conforme lo declaró el voto consultivo de la Real Audiencia en Real acuerdo ordinario de 5 de Abril de 1826, se expondría al comercio tanto nacional como extranjero y á los agricultores y artistas de este país al gravísimo inconveniente de recibir ó cambiar sus efectos y producciones por cantidades de pesos, sin la debida seguridad de su cabal ley y peso, y de que no tengan otros defectos de que pudiera adolecer una moneda acuñada por un Gobierno revolucionario y un país envuelto desgraciadamente en la anarquía; al paso que de prohibirse su introducción en este territorio, se expone á que dentro de poco se resienta de la escasez del numerario que le es tan esencial, atendida su situación y actuales circunstancias respecto á la considerable extracción de moneda que de esta colonia pasa á la China, Bengala y otros puntos de donde generalmente no vuelve, siendo así que muchos de los

buques extrangeros que vienen á este puerto, traen dinero acuñado por los disidentes de la América del que ya existen considerables sumas, para hacer por él sus especulaciones mercantiles: tuvo á bien, conformándose con los informes pareceres del voto consultivo de la Real Audiencia; Ministerio de la Real Hacienda, Excmo. Ayuntamiento de esta M.N. Ciudad, Real Tribunal del Consulado, Ministerio Fiscal de Real Hacienda y Asesor general de este Superior Gobierno, mandar por Superior Decreto de 6 del arriba expresado mes y año, se procediese al establecimiento de la indicaba oficina de resello con todo lo necesario á que pueda verificarse el de los pesos que al efecto presenten los interesados, á quienes se exigirá el moderado derecho del uno por ciento al cambiar los que deben resellarse por otros del cuño de nuestro Soberano, bajo la obligación de responder de los que resultasen defecuosos en el reconocimiento que se practicará por los empleados nombrados al efecto, bajo la dirección é inmediata inspección de los Sres. Ministros de Real Hacienda á cuyo cargo estará este establecimiento Y puesto se halla en corriente la expresada oficina de resello, á consecuencia de las sucesivas providencias expedidas al efecto, y han dado principio los citados Sres. Ministros al cambio de moneda insurgente por otra del cuño español; aprobadas como lo están por Decretos superiores de 17 de Junio y 8 de Julio, del expresado año de 1826 las inscripciones y signos que deben estamparse en el anverso y reverso de estas monedas, se publicará por bando en esta Capital, e imprimiéndose, se remitirá el competente número de ejem-

plares á todas las Autoridades y Corporaciones de estas Islas, así civiles como militares y eclesiásticas, para que comunicándose y fijándose en los parajes públicos y acostumbrados en todas las Ciudades, villas y lugares, llegue á noticia de todos y se proteja y facilite por las justicias y demás personas á quienes toque ó tocar pueda, libre y expedita circulación de los pesos revalidados dándoles el justo valor que tendrán en peso, ley y demás calidades, igual al de los acuñados en las Casas Reales de moneda que existieron en la América hasta haberse declarado en insurrección, y las que existen ó hubieren existido, en la Península dentro del Dominio de S.M. Dado en el Real Palacio en Manila, firmado de mi mano y refrendado por del infrascrito Sr. Secretario de esta Capitanía general y Superior Gobierno á trece de Octubre de mil ochocientos veintiocho.

(Gilbert S. Perez' translation follows:)

Don Mariano Ricafort Palacin y Abarca, Great Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, etc.

"Inasmuch as there have been proposed to this Pre-eminence by different corporations the necessity for establishing that silver money, introduced in these islands, proceeding from the provinces of America in insurrection, whose free circulation cannot nor should not be, authorized by this Superior Government, because, besides (the fact) that it would be in a way tantamount to tacit approval of the rebellion in those dominions, for whose pacification our Sovereign spares no sacrifice nor effort, according as the consultative vote of the Royal Court in

Royal Ordinary Agreement of April 5, 1826, declares, would expose commerce, national as well as foreign, and the agriculturalists and merchants of this country to the very serious inconvenience of receiving or exchanging their goods and products for sums of pesos without due security of their legality and weight, and that they have no other defects that a money token coined by a revolutionary government and a country in upheaval, unfortunately in anarchy, might have; whilst to prohibit their introduction in this country means that shortly it will feel the scarcity of cash, so necessary to it, given that its situation and present circumstances with respect to the considerable exportation of money that goes to China, Bengal and other points from which generally it does not return, being that many of the foreign boats which come to this port bring money coined by the American rebels, of which there exist considerable sums, to make for its mercantile speculations; it (this Pre-eminence) had to act strictly in accordance with the report of the consultative vote of the Royal Court, Minister of the Royal Exchequer, the Most Excellent of this Very Noble City, Royal Tribunal of the Consulate, Fiscal Minister of the Royal Treasury and Assessor General of this Superior Government, to order by Superior Decree from the 6th of the above named months and years it should proceed to the establishment of indicated office of the mint, with everything necessary to evaluate the pesos which interested persons present, from whom shall be exacted the moderate fee of 1 per cent for changing the money to be reminted for other money of the

stamp (coin) of our Sovereign, under the obligation of being responsible for those (found) defective in the examination given by employees appointed for the purpose, under the direction and immediate inspection of the Ministers of the Royal Treasury, to whose care it will be established (ordered, legally entrusted). And since the referred-to office of re-stamping is found functioning; in consequence of the successive provisions made to that end, and the stated gentlemen Ministers have begun exchanging insurgent money for other money of Spanish coinage; approved as they are by Superior decree, it is (as of) June 17 and July 8 of the stated year of 1826 the inscriptions and signs which must be stamped on the obverse and reverse sides of these coins (moneys) be published by proclamation in this capital and, being printed, a proper number of copies be sent to all the authorities and corporations of these islands, civil as well as military and ecclesiastic, so that such may be posted for public notice in the usual places in all the cities, villages and towns, the matter may be brought to the notice of all and protected and facilitated by Justices and other persons whom it touches or can touch, free and widespread circulation of the revalued pesos, giving them their rightful value in weight, law and other qualities, equal to the coin pesos in the Royal houses of money (banks) that may exist on America until it has been declared in rebellion (insurrection) and those that exist or have existed in the Peninsula within the dominion of His Majesty. Given in the Royal Palace at Manila and signed by my hand and authenticated by the under-

signed Secretary of this Captainship General and Superior Government, on the 13th of October of 1828."

BANDO DE 13 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1831.

Bando sobre circulación de la moneda española que hay en China con marcas de dicha nación, etc.

D. PASCUAL ENRILE, ETC.

Hago saber: Que el Sr. Superintendente general subdelegado de Real Hacienda, en oficio de fecha 6 del actual, me dice lo siguiente:

Excmo. Sr. — Consiguiente á cuanto V.E. se sirve manifestarme en su oficio de 1º del que rige, al remitirme el expediente instruido sobre el recibo y circulación en estas Islas de la moneda de los países disidentes de América y de la española desfigurada por los chinos y siendo la opinión de V.E. conforme en todo con la que le emitien mis oficios de 6 de Junio y 30 de Julio últimos, hé decretado hoy lo que copio — Habiendo prestado el Gobierno su conformidad á lo propuesto por esta Superintendencia relativamente á la admisión en estas Islas de la moneda española desfigurada en China, cuya circulación ha solicitado el Consulado en beneficio de este comercio, pues que su prosperidad refluye en la utilidad de la industria de estas Islas y en el fomento de las Reales Rentas; y habiéndose clasificado aquella en tres diferentes especies, que son: 1.ª La que está solamente desfigurada por las marcas de aquel Gobierno, pero que conservan su peso, el cordoncillo y el todo ó la mayor parte del cuño español. 2.ª La borrada enteramente por las mismas

marcas y que no conserva mas que algunos confusos vestigios del mismo cuño. Y 3.ª La destrozada enteramente y cuyos pedazos solo pueden considerarse y apreciarse como pasta; vengo en determinar: Qué la 1.ª se reciba en las Reales Cajas para su habilitación con el gravamen de uno por ciento, y que la 2.ª y 3.ª, que no la admite, se reciba á depósito en la Real Aduana como otra cualquiera mercancía, pagando uno por ciento á su introducción y otro á su importación, según está prevenido por el Reglamento de este ramo. — Siendo de igual utilidad al comercio, y teniendo la misma influencia en beneficio de la Real Hacienda el que se aumente ó que al menos no se disminuya la circulación de la moneda, de que ya se resiente la industria de estas Islas: vengo asimismo en determinar, á instancia de este Superior Gobierno, que la moneda llamada insurgente de los países disidentes de América, que ha pagado hasta ahora el dos por ciento de habilitación en la Tesorería general, satisfaga solamente la mitad, que es igual á lo prefijado para la de primera clase de la española desfigurada en China, y que una y otra se reciban en ella por los Ministros de Real Hacienda, bien sea entregando su valor en la moneda corriente, bien á depósito hasta su habilitación, segun la conveniencia de los interesados y el estado de las Reales Cajas.

*En su vista he decretado lo que sigue:
Manila 9 de Setiembre de 1831.*

Mediante á que en el precedente oficio consta ya la autorización y conformidad de este Superior Gobierno, en cuanto á la introducción y circulación bajo las circunstancias y condiciones que

en el mismo se detallan de la moneda española que hay China con marcas de dicha nación; hágase saber al público.

En su consecuencia, y para que llegue á noticia de todos, y nadie alegue ignorancia he mandado publicar el presente bando el cual se fijará en los parajes de costumbre, y se comunicará á quienes corresponda. – Dado en Palacio de Manila á 13 de Setiembre de 1831.

This decree concerns the circulation of Spanish coins with Chinese marks ("chop-marks"). According to this decree, these coins are to be classified into three categories: (1) those disfigured with Chinese marks but which maintain their weight, edge, and all or most of the Spanish die designs; (2) those completely disfigured by marks and retain only the slightest vestiges of the original design; and (3) those completely disfigured with no traces of the original design and which can only be classified as metal ore.

Coin belonging in category (1) may be received in the Royal Treasury with a 1 per cent surcharge, while coins belonging in categories (2) and (3) should not be accepted in the Treasury but should instead be deposited in Customs and treated as any other merchandise, subject to the correspondent duties of import.

Also, that the insurgent coins of (Spanish) American countries which up to this time were surcharged 2% at the Treasury, now be accepted with a 1 per cent surcharge in the same way as the coins belonging to category (1) of the above.

BANDO DE 27 DE OCTUBRE DE

1832.

D. PASCUAL ENRILE, ALCEDO, GUERSI Y HERRERA, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica, etc.

Hago saber: que en expediente instruido á consulta de los Ministros de las Reales Cajas de estas Islas, proponiendo que con motivo de haberse inutilizado la máquina de resellar moneda que servía desde fines del año 1828, para poner, en circulación la procedente de países disidentes, se sustituyese el resello con otros signos más sencillos, cuyo diseño acompañaban, de que resultaría mayor economía y la ventaja de no sufrir tanto demérito como con los primeros la moneda que se fuese resellando; después de haber oido sobre el particular el voto consultivo del Real Acuerdo, y tomadas en consideración las mencionadas ventajas, acordó este Superior Gobierno con la Superintendencia Subdelegada de Real Hacienda adoptar los indicados signos, compuestos de un pequeño óvalo, y en su centro la corona Real con la cifra siguiente: F.7.^º, los cuales deberán servir también para la moneda española procedente de China que venga desfigurada con signos chinos.

En su consecuencia, y habiéndome dado aviso el Señor Superintendente de hallarse espedita la operación del resello y dadas las disposiciones necesarias para que se reciba en la Tesorería general toda la moneda que de las dos referidas clases se presente con aquel objeto, bajo el módico descuento de uno y cuatro pesos al millar, ó lo que es lo mismo de un real por cada cien pesos en lugar del

uno por ciento que se había determinado anteriormente, se publicará por bando en esta capital é, imprimiéndose, se remitirá el competente número de ejemplares á todas las Autoridades y Corporaciones de estas Islas, así civiles como militares y eclesiásticas, para que, comunicándose y fijándose en los parajes públicos y acostumbrados en los pueblos de la comprensión de este Superior Gobierno y Capitanía general llegue á noticia de todos, y se proteja y facilite por las justicias y demás personas á quienes toque ó tocar pueda, la libre y expedita circulación de la moneda resellada en la forma expresada. - Dado en el real Palacio de Manila á 27 de Octubre de 1832. Pascual Enrile – Por ausencia del Señor Brigadier Secretario, Marcos Martínez.

This proclamation states that in view of the fact that the machinery used for re-stamping coins is worn out and has broken down, a simpler counterstamp be used henceforth, consisting of a small ovaloid punch with the initials "F.7.º" beneath the royal crown. Spanish money coming in from China and stamped with Chinese marks must also be counterstamped with the new dies in order to absolutely guarantee its legitimacy,

Gilbert S. Perez' translation of this decree follows:

"Be it known by my proclamation: That in proceedings resulting from the consultations of the Ministers of the Royal Cashier offices of these Islands, proposing that by reason of the fact that the money-stamping machine which served since the end of 1828 to put money in circulation coming from

rebellious countries was worn out, there should be substituted for the die one with other more simple signs as per the accompanying design, for greater economy and the advantage that the money stamped therewith would not suffer as much demerit as the first thus stamped; after having heard about the special consultative vote of the Royal resolution (agreement) and taking into consideration the advantages mentioned, the Superior Government agreed with the Subdelegated Superintendency of the Royal Treasury to adopt the designs indicated, composed of a small oval, and in the center the royal crown with the following figure: F.7.º, which must also serve for the Spanish money proceeding from China, which comes much disfigured with Chinese markings.

In consequence, the Senior Superintendent having advised me of having hastened the operation of the re-stamping and given the necessary instructions that all the money received in the General Treasury from the two classes referred to be presented with that object, under the moderate discount of one and four pesos per thousand, or which means the same, of one real for each one hundred pesos instead of one per cent which had been previously decided upon, there shall be published a proclamation in this Capital and, having been printed, an appropriate number of copies shall be sent to all the authorities and corporations of these Islands, civil as well as military and ecclesiastic, so that it being posted on the public billboards and accustomed places in the towns within the area of legal author-

ity of this Superior Government and Captaincy General, it may come to the notice of everybody and protect and facilitate through the Justices and other persons whom it concerns or may concern, the free and expedite circulation of the reminted money in the form stated. Given at the Royal Palace of Manila on the 27th of October, 1832, Pascual Enrile. Through the absence of Señor Brigadier Secretary, Marcos Martínez."

BANDO DE 4 ENERO DE 1834.

D. PASCUAL ENRILE ALCEDO, GUER-SI y HERRERA, Caballero, Gran Cruz de la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica, de S. Fernando y S. Hermenegildo, condecorado con las Cruces de Marina (Defensa de Cádiz 1810) Albuera, Arroyo, Molinos, Victoria, Larraun, Lara, Cartagena de Indias y otras varias, Teniente general de los Reales Ejércitos, Gobernador y Capitan general de los Reales Ejércitos, Gobernador y Capitan general de las Islas Filipinas, Presidente de la Real Audiencia de Manila, Fuez Subdelegado de la Real Renta de Correos, Postas y Estafetas, Vice-Patrono Real, Director general de las tropas de S.M. en estos Dominios, y Comandante general de la Marina de estas Islas, etc.

Habiéndo llamado la atención de este Superior Gobierno los repetidos partes que le han sido dirigidos acerca del considerable número de moneda de calderilla contrahecha que está en circulación en esta Capital y en los pueblos inmediatos, y teniendo en consideración los quebrantos que, de continuar un mal tan transcendente, pueden resultar al público y á la Real Hacienda, se han tomado y

pondrán en ejecución á la posible brevedad las medidas necesarias para que desaparezcan de una vez los indicados perjuicios; pero en el entretanto, de conformidad con lo que sobre el particular ha manifestado el Sr. Asesor general interino de Gobierno, y de acuerdo con los Sres. de la Real Audiencia he tenido á bien mandar se observen los artículos siguientes:

1.^º Que en esta Capital y en todos los pueblos de las provincias de Tondo, Bulacan y Cavite, se publique el presente bando, recordando que las leyes imponen la pena de muerte y confiscación de bienes contra los que fabrican moneda falsa ó á sabiendas la introducen y expenden.

2.^º Que el Gobierno ofrece un premio de cincuenta pesos á cualquiera que denunciare y descubriere á los que fabrican cuartos falsos, con tal que la denuncia sea circunstanciada y con expresión de las personas y parajes donde se acuñan en el concepto de que en ningún tiempo será descubierto el nombre del denunciador y que se le tendrá presente para darle alguna colocación.

3.^º Si el delator fuere fabricante de moneda falsa, y descubriere á los cómplices, será indultado de toda pena y se le dará además una gratificación de cuarenta pesos y la mitad del valor de lo que se aprehendiere, sin descubrir tampoco su nombre.

4.^º Apesar de estarles ya intimado á los comerciantes que tienen cobre de venta que no procedan á su enajenación, sin dar antes parte al Corregidor de Tondo, tendrán todos entendido y lo mismo los que tengan cobre del deshecho procedente de las carenas de los buques

que vendiesen cualquiera cantidad de dicho metal á ningun particular, que mientras subsistan las actuales circunstancias, si nó dieran el indicado parte, se les impondrá, la multa de quinientos pesos por la primera vez y doble por la segunda con más seis años de destierro, y al que se le aprehendiere cobre sin acreditar su legítima procedencia, por papeleta que deberá darle el vendedor, además de perderlo, se le formará causa por sospechoso de monedero falso, sin que les liberten de esta responsabilidad las papeletas de las Autoridades competentes que las dieren si estas no han sido presentadas por los vendedores al Corregidor de Tondo, Y para que nadie alegue ignorancia, hágase notoria esta disposición publicándola por bando en todos los pueblos de las provincias que se mencionan en el articulo primero, y los Jefes de las mismas harán que se traduzca con exactitud al idioma tagalo y que por tres noches consecutivas se repita su publicación, dando cuenta, con testimonio, á este Superior Gobierno de haberse así cumplido. – Dado en el Real Palacio de Manila á 4 de Enero de 1834 – Pascual Enrile. Por ausencia del Sr. Brigadier Secretario – Marcos Martinez.

This decree concerns counterfeit minor coins, and states the following:

1. A reminder of the death penalty for counterfeiters or passers of counterfeit coins;
2. An offer of 50 pesos reward to any informers;
3. Informants on their own accomplices be pardoned and rewarded with 40 pesos or one-half of the

value of counterfeit money apprehended.

4. Reminder to copper merchants that a report be made and a corresponding portion of the metal should be submitted to the Corregidor of Tondo before distribution is made to anybody else, and if this is not done, as long as present circumstances prevail, violators will not only be fined and imprisoned, but will also have their stock confiscated, and they themselves be considered suspects as counterfeiters.

BANDO DE 27 DE AGOSTO DE 1834.

(Note: We have not been able to locate the original edict, but we give the background and content below as described by Gilbert S. Perez in his article "Holed Coins Made Holy" which originally appeared in "The Numismatist", May, 1946):

“.... the country was flooded with coins which were pierced with holes. Such *unhol*y coins could not circulate in the country without official notice. And so on August 18, 1834, the Treasurer of the Royal Tobacco Monopoly directed a communication to the Senior Commissary General of the Army and of the Royal Finance Bureau (who also happened to be governor general of the Islands) in which he stated that for some time and in different quantities there were presented to the Treasury many coins specially the pesos, which were pierced with holes. He also obligingly sent in six samples.

The good governor, fearing the disastrous results of permitting gold coins

to circulate in the country and desiring thereby to obviate grave consequences, issued on the 27th of August an edict – “prohibiting the circulation of silver or gold coins which were pierced or filed” and inflicting a “penalty of death and confiscation of property to those who thus mutilated the coins of the realm.”

BANDO DE 4 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1834.

D. PASCUAL ENRILE ALCEDO, GUER-SI y HERRERA, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica, de S. Fernando y S. Hermenegildo, condecorado con las Cruces de Marina (Defensa de Cádiz 1810) Albuera, Arroyo, Molinos, Victoria, Larraun, Lara, Cartagena de Indias y otras varias. Teniente general de los Reales Ejércitos, Gobernador y Capitan general de las Islas Filipinas, Presidente de la Real Audiencia de Manila, Fuez Subdelegado de la Real Renta de Correos, Postas y Estafetas, Vice-Patrono Real, Director general de las tropas de S.M. en estos Dominios y Comandante general de Marina de estas Islas, etc.

La equivocada inteligencia que se ha dado al bando que este Superior Gobierno mandó publicar el dia 27 de Agosto último de acuerdo con el Sr. Intendente á consecuencia de Consulta que hizo el Tesorero de la Real Renta de Tabacos, ha originado multitud de reclamaciones, por que muchos han creido que se prohibía absolutamente la circulación de toda moneda agujereada, raida ó limada; contraviniendo la providencia que motivó dicho bando sobre la mencionada Consulta, á la que se acompañaron

seis pesos en los que palpablemente se manifestaba que habían sido agujereados con sacabocado para extraerlos el metal que les faltaba. No ha debido ni debe entenderse la prohibición tan absoluta; por lo tanto, y habiendo procurado este Superior Gobierno emplear un medio que no dé lugar á interpretaciones ha hecho examinar grandes cantidades de pesos y onzas de oro, y no se ha encontrado en la totalidad de las que parecieron defectuosas nada que las haga desmerecer; En tal virtud se hace saber:

1.^º Que la medida de previsión que adoptó no es necesaria en la actualidad; pero si se notase extracción de metal de consideración en los pesos y en las onzas de oro, se observará en las Reales Tesorerías, Administraciones y Fielatos en las provincias lo que las leyes previenen, y entre los particulares podrán rechazarse.

2.^º Que las dos referidas clases de moneda aunque tengan agujeros, como estén reselladas por ambas caras sobre el agujero (cuya operación será gratis), sean de curso corriente.

3.^º Que por las razones arriba expresadas los demás pesos y onzas de oro sigan su curso y circulación como hasta aqui.

4.^º Y último: Que no habiendo sido nunca el ánimo del Gobierno el tratar de la plata y oro menudos, deben continuar también su curso sin alteración; y para que llegue á noticia de todos he dispuesto se publique por bando, que se comunique á todas las Autoridades, y se circule á las provincias para igual publicación. – Dado en el Palacio de Manila á 4 de Setiembre de 1834. – Pascual Enrile. – Por ausencia del Sr. Brigadier Secretario, Marcos Martínez.

(Gilbert S. Perez' translation follows:)

Don Pascual Enrile Alcedo Guersi y Herrera, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic of S. Fernando y S. Hermenegildo; decorated with the crosses of Marine (defense of Cadiz 1810), Albuera, Arroyo, Molinos, Victoria, Larraun, Lara, Cartagana of Indias and various others; Lieutenant General of the Royal Armies, Governor and Captain General of the Philippine Islands, President of the Royal Court of Manila, Subdelegate of the Royal Revenue of the Mails, Posts and Express, Viceroyal Lord of the Manor, Director General of His Majesty's troops in these Dominions and Commander-in-chief of the Marine of these Islands, etc.

The mistaken meaning given to the Proclamation which this Superior Government ordered published August 27 last in accordance with the Sub-Treasurer of the Government resulting from the consultation brought to pass by the Treasurer of the Royal Tobacco Revenue has originated a multitude of claims, because many believed that the circulation of all mutilated money was absolutely prohibited; contravening the measures taken which motivated the said Proclamation relating to the consultation mentioned. Six pesos were presented, on which it was palpably shown that they had been punched with a hollow punch to extract the metal that they lacked. It is not to be understood that the prohibition is so absolute; therefore, and this Superior Government having procured to employ a medium that may not give place to interpreta-

tions, has had examined great quantities of pesos and Spanish doubloons of gold, and in the total of them has not found among those that seemed defective anything that seemed unworthy; by virtue of this it is announced:

First – That the measure of the provision which it adopted is not necessary in the present state of things; but if there is noticed a considerable extraction of metal in the pesos and in the gold doubloons, it will be observed in the Royal Treasuries, Administrations and offices of the public inspectors in the provinces and what the law provides will be carried out; and among private individuals they can be refused.

Second – That the two referred to classes of money, even though they have punch holes in them, as they are re-stamped on both faces over the hole (which operation will be gratis) shall be held as legal tender.

Third – That for reasons above stated, the other pesos and onzas (doubloons) of gold may follow their course as currency and circulation as until now.

Fourth and last – That it never having been the purpose of the Government to be over-finicky about small gold and silver, these coins may continue to circulate without alteration, and so that notice may reach everyone I have ordered a proclamation to be published, that it may be communicated to all the Authorities and be circulated in all the provinces for equal publication.

Given at the Palace of Manila as of September 4, 1834. Pascual Enrile. Through absence of the Brigadier Secretary, Marcos Martinez.

CIRCULAR DE 5 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1834

Como en las provincias no hay la proporción de que pueda verificarse el resello de la moneda de que habla el bando que remito á V. en oficio separado, publicado ayer; para que tenga cumplimiento, deberá V. recibir la indicaba moneda que por la circunstancia que expresa dicho bando sea preciso resellar, la que puede V. remitir á esta Tesorería general á cuenta del Real Haber, pues será admitida sin el gravámen del costo del resello, segun así está acordado con el Señor Intendente, por cuyo conducto recibirán igual disposición los Administradores y Fieles de las Reales Rentas de tabaco y vino. Lo que servirá á V. de gobierno para su cumplimiento, haciendo publicar por bandillo en todos los pueblos de esta provincia el contenido de este oficio para que llegue á noticia de todos.

This circular complements the previous edict, and gives instructions to receive the holed coins for counterstamping, specially since the people in the provinces may not be able to have this done according to the proclamation, and that efforts should be made to publicize the edict in all the towns and provinces.

BANDO DEL GOBIERNO SUPERIOR DE 9 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1834.

Hago saber: Que habiendo llamado la atención de este Superior Gobierno los repetidos disgustos y altercados ocurridos de pocos días á esta parte, tanto en los estanquillos de tabaco y vino, como en las tiendas y puestos de comestibles, por querer que corran con el nombre de cuartos los que nunca lo han sido; y

cerciorado de que la mayor parte de estos disgustos han provenido de que se incurre en arbitrariedades y abusos calificando muchos á su antojo sobre la admisión de la moneda de cobre, y cuyos disgustos en fin han ocurrido cuando menos debían esperarse habiéndose tomado la precaución, entre otras, de que las Tesorerías desde fines del mes pasado verifcasen los pagos que debían hacer en calderilla con los cuartos recibidos por las Rentas Reales; he determinado se observe y guarde lo siguiente.

Que en los estanquillos de las Reales Rentas de tabacos y vinos, sus Fielatos y Administraciones, así como en las tiendas y puestos de comestibles, se incluyan solamente los cuartos de cobre que estén rajados, agujerados ó rotos, los que sean tan finos que al impulso de los dedos de la mano contra un cuerpo sólido, cedan y se doblen, y los de cobre amarillo.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos y nadie pueda alegar ignorancia, se publicará por bando en esta Capital y sus extramuros, imprimiéndose competente número de ejemplares para comunicarlo á las Autoridades y para que se circule á los Jefes de todas las provincias á fin de que, haciéndolo publicar en todos los pueblos, tenga puntual cumplimiento.

Dado en el Real Palacio de Manila á 9 de Setiembre de 1834.

The attention of the government has been called to the fact that many problems have occurred, specially in the tobacco and wine shops as well as food stalls, because of coins circulating as cuartos when they never were such; and that many abuses have been com-

mitted with regards to the copper coins. It is ordered that in the places mentioned above, only those copper *cuartos* which are scratched, holed, or broken, or which are so thin that they can be folded with manual pressure, or those of yellow copper can be included.

BANDO DE 20 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1834.

D. PASCUAL ENRILE, ALCEDO, GUERSI y HERRERA, Caballero gran Cruz de la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica, de S. Fernando y San Hermenegildo, condecorado con las Cruces de Marina (Defensa de Cadiz 1810) Albuera, Arroyo, Molinos, Victoria, Larraun, Lara, Cartagena de Indias y otras varias, Teniente general de los Reales Ejércitos, Gobernador y Capitan General de las Islas Filipinas, Presidente de la Real Audiencia de Manila, Fuez Subdelegado de la Real Renta de Correos, Postas y Estafetas, Vice Patrono Real, Director general de las tropas de S.M. en estos Dominios y Comandante general de la Marina de estas Islas, etc.

Hago saber: que á consecuencia de una Consulta de los Ministros de las Reales Cajas de estas Islas, apoyada por el Intendente general, y despues de haber oido el Real Acuerdo, ha venido este Superior Gobierno en determinar de conformidad con la Superintendencia Subdelegada de la Real Hacienda, que se inutilicen los troqueles que han servido hasta aquí para el resello de la moneda del país disidente, y se sustituyan desde luego con otros que han de tener el lema de la Reina Nuestra Señora Doña Isabel II con la cifra siguiente: – ISABEL II.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos se publicará por bando en esta Capital y sus extramuros, circulándolo á todas las Autoridades é imprimiéndose para comunicarlo á los Jefes de todas las provincias para igual publicación.

This edict provides for the substitution of the initials “Y.II” for the previous ones in the counterstamp. (Note: Knowledge of this edict made it possible for early numismatists to detect fake “F.7.” counterstamps, since any coins dated from 1835 should no longer bear the “F.7.” stamp.)

BANDO DE 25 DE ABRIL DE 1836

D. PEDRO ANTONIO, SALAZAR, CASTILLO y VARONA, Caballero de la Cruz y Placa en la Real y Militar Orden de San Hermenegildo, condecorado con otras varias cruces de distinción por acciones de Guerra, del Consejo de S.M. y su Secretario con ejercicio de decretos, Brigadier de Infantería, Segundo Cabo de las Islas Filipinas, y Sub-inspector general de las tropas de S.M. en estos Dominios; y encargado interinamente de este Gobierno, Capitan General y Presidente, de la Real Audiencia, de la Sub-delegación, de la Real Renta de Correos, Postas y Estafetas del Vice-Patronato Real, de la Dirección general de las tropas y de la Comandancia general de la Marina en dichas Islas, etc.

Hago saber: que con motivo de haberse notado la introducción en estas Islas, en los diferentes buques que han ido llegando de España, de algunas cantidades de pesetas de á cuatro reales vellón que principiaron á circular por valor de dos reales de plata fuerte, sobre

lo cual, con el fin de evitar los perjuicios que pudieran originarse á la Real Hacienda y á los particulares, de permitirse su curso por igual valor, que el de las pesetas columnarias, se tomaron desde luego las correspondientes medidas, tanto por esta Superioridad, como por la Superintendencia Sub-delegada de la Real Hacienda; acordé con el Sr. Intendente en que, atendiendo á que por la escasez que se experimenta de moneda de plata menuda, es de utilidad para el comercio y tráfico la circulación de las pesetas de á cuatro reales de vellón por su justo valor, en equivalencia con las columnarias de á dos reales de plata fuerte, y de conformidad con lo que sobre el particular ha manifestado el Sr. Asesor general interino de Gobierno, he determinado en providencia de hoy, lo siguiente:

Que se admitan en circulación las pesetas sencillas acuñadas en la Península por su legítimo valor que es el cambio de veinte y siete cuartos y quinto cada una, y al de cinco de dicha moneda el peso fuerte.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos y nadie pueda alegar ignorancia, se publicará por bando en esta Capital y sus extramuros, se comunicará á las Autoridades y se remitirá un competente número de ejemplares á los Jefes de las provincias para igual publicacion.

It has been observed that ships coming from Spain have brought in certain amounts of *pesetas* of *4 reales vellon* (coins from the mother country) and that these were beginning to circulate at a value of *2 reales fuertes*. To avoid the problems which could rise from giving the *pesetas sencillas* (from Spain) the

same value as the *pesetas columnarias*, and since these minor coins must be allowed to circulate because of the scarcity of minor coinage, the actual value to be given is set as follows:

The *pesetas sencillas* from the Peninsula must circulate at its legitimate value of $27\frac{1}{5}$ cuartos each, with five *pesetas sencillas* equivalent to one *peso fuerte*. (Note: This edict and those of May 23, 1837 and June, 1837 following later give an indication of the confused monetary system prevailing at the time. The monetary equivalents of the different circulating coins of this period are found in "Piloncitos to Pesos", pp. 38-39).

CIRCULAR DE 31 DE MARZO DE 1837.

D. PEDRO ANTONIO SALAZAR, CASTILLO y VARONA, Caballero de la Cruz y Placa de la Real y Militar Orden de San Hermenegildo, condecorado con otras varias cruces de distinción por acciones de guerra, del Consejo de S. M. y su Secretario con ejercicio de decretos, Brigadier de Infantería, Segundo Cabo de las Islas Filipinas, y Subinspector general de las Tropas de S.M. en estos Dominios, y encargado interinamente de este Gobierno, Capitan general y Presidente de la Real Audiencia, de la Subdelegación de la Real Renta de Correos, Postas y Estafetas; del Vice-Patronato Real; de la Dirección general de las Tropas, de la Comandancia general de la Marina en dichas Islas, etc.

Hago saber: que en expediente instruido en cumplimiento de la Real Orden de 1.^o de Febrero del año próximo pasado

por la que S.M. manda que anualmente se formen y publiquen en esta Capital tablas del valor de las monedas de los nuevos Estados de América para que corran por el que relativamente tengan con el peso español, he venido en mandar, por Superior decreto de 7 de Febrero anterior, se observen los cinco artículos siguientes:

1.^o Que teniendo la Junta de Comercio de esta Capital conocimiento de las tablas monetarias que señala la misma Real Orden, se le autoriza para que proceda inmediatamente á traducir e imprimir la más reciente, remita el competente número de ejemplares tanto á este Superior Gobierno como á la Superintendencia; circule los demás entre los individuos del comercio, y mantenga fijado uno en el salón de sus sesiones, cuya operación se verificará anualmente.

2.^o Que en virtud de la citada Real Orden queda libre y sin sujetarse como antes á resello la circulación de la moneda que se introduzca en las Islas de oro y plata fuerte ó sencilla del cuño de los diversos Estados nuevos de América.

3.^o Que estas monedas son las acuñadas por la República Mejicana, por la de Colombia, por la del Ecuador ó América Central, por las del Perú y Bolivia por la de Chile y por la del Río de la Plata.

4.^o Que respecto á ser muy pequeña la diferencia que comparativamente resulta por dichas tablas entre la plata pura que contienen las monedas Americanas y la Española, corran por ahora y por su valor representativo todas las monedas de que habla el artículo 3.^o

5.^o Y que para inteligencia de los Tesoreros y demás empleados, se remita

á las oficina principales por el Ministerio de Real Hacienda un surtido de muestras de las monedas designadas en el mismo artículo 3.^o

En consecuencia, estando impresas por la Junta de Comercio las tablas de que trata el artículo 1.^o y siendo ya necesario el resello en dichas monedas, quedará desde luego suprimido, y correrán indistintamente las ya reselladas y sin resellar, no entendiéndose esta medida con los pesos que vienen marcados de China.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos se publicará por bando en esta Capital y sus extramuros, imprimiéndose y circulándose á las Autoridades á quienes corresponda y á los Jefes de todas las provincias con inclusión de ejemplares de la indicada tabla monetaria para igual publicación.

This circular mentions the table of equivalents for the coins of the American (former Spanish colonial) states in relation to the coins of Spain, and orders the following:

1. That the table of equivalent values of the different coins be followed henceforth;
2. That the order for counterstamping coins coming from the new American states be rescinded;
3. That the coins referred to in the above are those of the Mexican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador or Central America, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Río de Plata.
4. That since the difference in silver content between the coins of the above-mentioned states is very slight, all the coins should circulate at the same value.
5. That for the information of the Treasurer and other employees, samples

of the above coins should be submitted to the main offices of the Royal Treasury. Consequently, since the counterstamp has been declared unnecessary, all the coins, whether stamped or not, can now circulate freely at the same value, except for those stamped with marks from China. (Note: There has been some confusion about the phrase "... except for those with marks from China", since it would seem at first glance that this could be interpreted as meaning that the

chop-marked coins were not to be exempted from counterstamping. However, we believe that the above-mentioned phrase refers to the valuation of the different coins, and means that the chop-marked coins from China would not be given the same value as the other coins but would still be subject to valuation according to the classification proclaimed in the previous edict of 1831.)

(to be continued)

Numismatists collect coins because they hear in their hearts the wailing of history, or toil and success and failure. They study coinage because in these little round pictures of life itself they see the strengths and the many weaknesses of the ages of man through centuries of hardship and prosperity. But above all, the numismatist feels the heavy burden of time and the pulse of human searching for meaning and order in a universe which has continually threatened to destroy his inheritance at every footstep. Without the meanings and the whispered hopes from out of the more than twenty-five centuries since the birth of coinage, the coins themselves are but useless bits of metal.

.... *The Numismatist*, September 1966

RICHARD B. LOPEZ

by Doris G. Nuyda

Richard B. Lopez' start as a numismatist follows the classic pattern: he was a very small boy when his father, Enrique, showed him his coin collection. It was not an organized one as collections go, says Richard, but there were many Philippine-Spanish coins in it, and they caught his fancy. So he kept at it until one day in 1972, already head of Sterling Agro-Industrial Co., Inc. and various other family enterprises, he joined the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

It's been many years since that early start but carrying on (and caring for) his father's erstwhile hobby has come to mean not just an interesting pastime, but a loving heritage as well. It's not hard to realize how he could get caught in the coin collecting whirl.

Richard recalls how he grew up in old houses — in his hometown in Batangas, as well as in Manila — and how he seemed to be amidst antiques all the time. The Lopez family tree, moreover, contains some illustrious names. The patriot



Sixto Lopez, friend of Rizal, was a grand uncle and stories that relatives still tell about him never fail to fire Richard with the beauty (if not glory) of people and times past. He regrets though that the swords, medals, documents and other relics of this ancestor have been lost in

the hassles of time and distance (Sixto Lopez was exiled by the occupying Americans and travelled from country to country for 25 years).

It is not surprising therefore, that early in his youth Richard already had that sense of history that perhaps best characterizes him as a numismatist today.

He makes no bones about it: he loves collecting because he likes to delve into the history of each coin he handles. And this goes for the medals he has added to his collection (about which he will expound in a PNAS monograph soon).

Partly because he is more familiar with the period, and partly because he finds it comparatively easier to go and look for them, Richard has chosen to concentrate his collection on the Philippine-Spanish period. Those first coins gifted him by his father belonged to that era, and they formed, after all, the nucleus of his present array. It seemed only logical to continue in that direction.

He regrets that business keeps him from going on "hunting forays" as often as he would like to. Maybe because of this, he says, he cannot consider any of his coins' real prizes. But whether this is

really so or not, the satisfaction of gathering those that take his fancy remains his, a satisfaction that, as any collector will agree, cannot be measured.

He would like to own an Aguinaldo coin. That at least he admits. He knows who among his colleagues own at least one, and he also knows how much this rare piece, even if available, is priced, and whistles at the thought.

It becomes obvious that Richard hesitates to talk "shop" to non-collectors and would rather talk *around* coins rather than *about* them. But then he mentions his six-year-old son and how he likes explaining to him facts or historical points about some coins, and then it becomes clear that no such hesitancy inhibits him when trying to interest children, especially his own. Perhaps, like his father before him, he would like to pass on this hobby to his son some day.

It would not be a wrong assumption, for Richard does say he'd like to urge other youngsters to pick up the hobby. It's something one should start young, for it can really grow with you. And Richard should know.

He is, incidentally, a member of the current PNAS board. □

The acquisitiveness of the collector paralyzes his powers of selection.

. . . . *The Numismatist*, August 1965

A GALLERY OF "WHAZZITS?"

Counterstamps on coins can be the most intriguing and frustrating subject for research. In the past, collectors have found unidentified counterstamps on Philippine coins which have defied positive identification on the basis of research materials locally available. Below we present a few of these coins and counterstamps, not only for documentation purposes, but in the hope that some of our more knowledgeable readers will be encouraged to help the cause of Philippine numismatics and supply us with whatever they know about these counterstamps.

We are grateful to numismatist Willie Villareal for allowing us to photograph and publish coins from his collection. – The Editors





WHY DO ONLY A FEW MEN COLLECT COINS?

by F.G. Duffield

Ed.'s Note. In reprinting this article we continue the policy of making accessible to the younger numismatists of today interesting material, of which they would otherwise be unaware and which contain thoughts and ideas which are timeless. It will be observed that this author's article, written more than half a century ago could have been written today and its content is as relevant to numismatics today as it was in those times.

Why is it that approximately only ten men in 100,000 are collectors of something, and of those ten only one collects coins? Why is it that so small a proportion of the human family passes up such an entertaining and instructive pursuit as collecting in some form and spends most of its leisure time in a round of pleasure?

And yet there is very little, if anything in the make-up of the enthusiastic coin collector to distinguish him from the thousands of his fellows who do not collect. He wears the same kind of clothes, rears much the same kind of a family, belongs to the same lodge, drives the same kind of a car, and plays just as poor a game of golf as his friends — only he collects coins and his friends do not. He

is interested also in many of the other things which engage the attention of his acquaintances and is often just the average or ordinary good citizen.

He is the average good citizen — plus. The writer has given considerable thought to the reasons which induce some men to collect coins and the various degrees of enthusiasm with which they are possessed, while other men not unlike them in most respects could not, under any circumstances, be induced to join the ranks of the numismatists. It seems impossible to fix with any degree of certainty the boundary line which separates those who do from those who don't and won't. The line is not affected by financial reasons, for the extremes of wealth and near-poverty are found on both sides. It is not position, for those in high and humble stations are found

reprinted from "The Numismatist" August,

on both sides. Some crowned heads and their lowly subjects meet on common ground in numismatics, just as some other sovereigns and other peasants do not meet on any common ground.

What is the thing — if it is a single thing — that causes one man among 100,000 to interest himself in the study of money or currency or medals, while the other 99,999 are content to allow the lone student to go on his way rejoicing, doing nothing to prevent him, but callous to his appeals to keep him company and live the real life.

Years ago someone said: "The poet is born, not made." And giving the matter much serious thought, and conviction that the coin collector is born, not made, will force itself upon us.

If we are not willing to admit the full truth of his statement, we should be willing to admit that at least the desire to collect coins must exist in a man before he becomes a collector. And if this degree exists, it is even better that it was born in him, much the same as his other traits and characteristics. It is seldom acquired late in life. It may lie dormant for a time — its existence may hardly be suspected — but at some opportune time it manifests itself.

The conclusion that the coin collector is born, not made, has not been hastily reached by the writer. Years ago he believed that publicity for numismatics, particularly exhibits, would make coin collectors. But it is doubtful if all the exhibits made at A.N.A. conventions in the last twenty years have been the means of inducing a score of men to start collecting.

In 1909 an effort was made by the

officers of the A.N.A. to compile a biographical album of its members, and to this end blanks were set out which they were requested to fill in and return to the committee. In 1911 another blank, much more comprehensive, was sent out. At that time the membership was between 600 to 700, and about 125 replies were received. One of the questions asked in the latter blank was: "What incident in your case started the numismatic bee buzzing?" The purpose of this question was to learn what it was that induced them to become coin collectors — the same question that still concerns us. No publicity was given to any of the data contained in the blanks and the album has been stored for fifteen years, being used only to obtain information in preparing an obituary notice of a deceased member.

The replies to this question have recently been compiled from the blanks. They make interesting reading and perhaps will help point out the road. It should be remembered that only about 100 members replied to this particular question, and in some cases only the substance of the reply is given here. It should also be remembered that perhaps 50 per cent, of them are no longer members, but the reasons given by men fifteen years ago will no doubt apply as well today as they did at the time they were written. The replies follow:

Meeting Mr. Zerbe and being shown his collection.

*Found several coins in England
Interested by a collecting friend.*

Father gave me an incomplete set of cents.

- Was postmaster and received some old coins.
- Don't know.
- The study of Greek history.
- An 1811 \$5 gold piece given me by my grandfather.
- Inherent instinct.
- Medals looked attractive.
- A dime put in my Christmas stocking when silver was out of circulation during Civil War.
- Hearing of numerous varieties of 1909 cents.
- Seeing Government exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.
- Getting an old \$2 broken-bank bill.
- Had a lot of copper cents in boyhood, but started collecting much later.
- Given lot of coins when a child; started collecting after grew up.
- Yankee curiosity.
- Some old coins given as a boy and later finding a copy of *The Numismatist*.
- Interest in history.
- Acquaintance of collecting friend.
- Attempt to attribute a lot of old copper coins given me when a boy.
- Attempted to interest my son in coins as an incentive to study geography and found I had interested myself.
- Father interest me in his coin collection.
- Acquaintance of collecting friends.
- Lived in Montana before there were any coins in circulation there.
- Father was interested in coins.
- Cashier work in a business concern.
- A few old coins received in trade.
- Interest in a Civil War token, "The Flag of Our Union."
- My uncle's collection aroused interest.
- Natural desire from boyhood.
- Bought some rare gold coins from receivers of a defunct bank.
- A copper coin given me when a child.
- Acquaintance with collecting friends.
- Became interested in Civil War tokens when issued and at time of disappearance of large copper cents.
- Received 1856 eagle cent in change.
- Can't remember.
- Some old bank notes left by my grandfather.
- Hawaiian annexation.
- Acquaintance with another collector.
- Received 1794 cent in change.
- Interested through *The Numismatist*.
- My father and uncle were collectors.
- Natural interest in history of coins.
- Collection given me by my grandfather.
- Bought Columbian half dollar at Chicago Exposition.
- Bought a silver dollar of 1795 for \$2.50 and sold it for \$10.00.
- Collecting microbe in my system at birth.
- Columbian half dollar given me when a boy.
- Found a few old coins.
- Inherited-father was a collector.
- Don't know; started when a boy.
- When leaving India, my mother gave me a lot of coins of the East India Company.
- Came natural when a boy.
- Was paid \$1 gold piece for my first work.
- The change in size and metal of cents in 1857.
- Frequent visits to the San Francisco Mint.
- An accumulation of pocket pieces.

Hard to say.

Don't know.

Born with it, and father had it before me. While in Paris I received my varieties of coins. Traveling from country to country and noting different currencies.

Employed in St. Louis bank where Exposition gold dollars were on sale.

The variety of copper coins found in circulation in Canada.

Finding some Oriental coins in an old desk.

Natural liking for old coins.

Through stamp collecting.

Through collecting stamps.

Given lot of old copper coins by grandmother.

Do not remember.

Through collecting friends.

Buying a small collection from a friend.

Getting a few old copper cents.

When I bought the First United States Mint.

Collected since I can remember.

Interested through helping my father and brother form a large collection in Italy.

Seeing old coins in museum.

Don't remember.

Copy of A.M. Smith's Numismatic Manual.

Owned coins as far back as I can remember.

Seeing a few choice coins my father chanced to save.

Became owner of three old Spanish two-real pieces.

Worked in country store and took in many odd and foreign coins.

Desire for rare coins.

A \$5 greenback of first issue given

me by my father.

Collected most everything, so tried coins.

Half dollar of 1861 given me as "teething piece."

Gift of coins by father.

Got fine 1794 cent from friend.

Given Vermont cent, and in looking up its history became interested in coins.

Shown collection of coins by friend.

Father brought me some foreign coins from Europe.

Admired splendid portraits on ancient coins.

These replies furnish us with food for reflection and study as to the reasons which induce men to collect coins. With a few exceptions, most of them are able to give some well-defined reason for collecting. Taken collectively, the reason given by the majority is that at some time in their life, often as a child, there came into their possession a single coin or note or a small lot of coins, which caused them to start collecting. Not a few give as the compelling reason the existence of a born instinct or desire to collect, and a number admit or believe it was inherited. To these should be added those just mentioned, who had become possessed of a few coins, for if there had not existed in them the desire to collect, the little lot of coins would have been laid away and forgotten.

Of the 100, probably less than half a dozen owe the beginning of their collecting career to seeing an exhibit of coins, while about the same number give as the reason their acquaintance with collectors, though whom they were induced to start. Two admit that stamp collecting was the incentive, and one of

those says he stopped collecting stamps after becoming interested in coins.

Among the reasons given are a few that are unique. "Yankee curiosity" was the answer that came from the late Sylvester S. Crosby, whose "curiosity" and study resulted in his compiling works on coins that have become standard. "Hawaiian annexation" seems at first thought to be a little odd as a reason for collecting coins, but on reflection it is quite logical. "When I bought the First U.S. Mint" stands alone as a compelling force and, of course, could only come from our Philadelphia friend, Frand H. Stewart, whose investigations into the history of that institution has brought to light many facts connected with Uncle Sam's first money mill. Throughout the list there is almost an entire absence of commercialism as an incentive. One frankly admits that he "bought a 1795 dollar for \$2.50 and sold it for \$10." From this we get the impression that he was a dealer before he was a collector. (He is still a member).

But the outstanding fact is that a few coins placed in the hands of a boy or young man who is possessed of a natural desire to collect coins will make him a collector. It has made them in the past. It may not do it every time, but there are evidences that it will in a majority of cases. If this suggestion is worth anything in an effort to increase the number of collectors, it is worth a trial.

We may analyze these replies as we will, but we will find that many of them are not in themselves the reasons for becoming collectors. The real reason was

that they had the collecting desire born in them, and the particular reason each assigned was only the incident that started them collecting. Take, for instance, the first one, who saw Mr. Zerbe's collection. Merely seeing this collection, wonderful as it is, did not make him a collector. He was the one in 100,000 who had the collecting desire born in him, and seeing the collection merely awakened or stimulated the desire. If Mr. Zerbe's collection had the power to make collectors, how do we account for the fact that the tens of thousands of other people who have seen it did not also become collectors. Take those who assign a few coins coming into their possession, or an old note, as the reason for becoming a collector, and the same logic will apply. In those particular instances the born desire was brought into activity by the incident and started them collecting. How do we account for the thousands or hundreds of thousands of others who have become possessed of a few old coins and did not start collecting, but bothered dealers and collectors to find out what was the largest possible amount they could realize on their little lot. Their sole desire was to convert their old coins into the coin of the realm, and not to add to them.

And so we might go down the entire list. Take away the desire to collect and none of these reasons in themselves are sufficient to induce a man to collect, except possibly, the one mentioned who realized handsomely on his first purchase.

Some of the different forms of publicity the A.N.A. has engaged in has made a few new members, but in most cases

they were already collectors in some degree, and some phase of publicity work brought them to the surface. In most cases it did not make them collectors, and it is possible they would eventually have found their way into the A.N.A. without such publicity work.

It is folly to believe there are thousands, or even hundreds of active coin collectors scattered over the United States who have never heard of the A.N.A. or its monthly magazine. The editor is continually in receipt of letters of inquiry about coins, and occasionally subscriptions, from isolated or remote localities, which shows that it is not difficult to learn of such an organization or publication if one makes the effort. And with the majority of those who engage in collecting of any kind, one of the things they do early in their career is subscribe for a publication devoted to the particular subject in which they are interested.

It is admitted there are a number of substantial coin collectors who are not members of the A.N.A. or subscribers to its publication, although they are aware that both exist. There are some with a more or less peculiar type of personality who prefer to pursue their hobby in semi-seclusion, and some almost even in secrecy. No amount of publicity or personal solicitation could induce them to affiliate with an organization of fellow collectors, and they hesitate to even permit others to know they are collectors by subscribing for a numismatic magazine. The only ones they permit to know of their collecting habits are a few of the dealers.

Perhaps our way would be smoother

if we would admit that numismatics and numistatists are not popular with the masses and govern ourselves accordingly. We know that we have a wholesome, entertaining and instructive subject in coins, medals and paper money. But except in rare instances we cannot convince our associates that it has the charm and attraction we claim for it. That it is surrounded by more or less mystery, particularly as regards coin values, is the belief of many. That collectors are none too honest in this respect is sometimes suspected. That we should be willing to contribute information as to values, acquired only after years of study and sometimes sad experience, to all those who ask it, is taken as a matter of course. Unpopular as the subject is with the public, there is little doubt that it is more popular than it was a few years ago, particularly among the class of people we desire it to be. Numismatic organizations, large and small, have contributed to this result more than any other agency.

Those who have the collecting desire born in them do not have it in the same degree, or at least it is not developed to the same degree. Some collect only mildly or passively. Even some who have ample funds and time collect only on a small scale and at intervals. With others it is almost their whole existence. Perhaps in no one was the desire deeper or more highly developed than in the late R.W. MacLachlan, of Montreal. With him it was his whole life aside from his means of livelihood and family ties. Collecting was as necessary to him as food and sleep. And I feel almost convinced that the ripe old age he attained was in large measure due to the pleasure he derived from his

collection and library. Incidentally, it might be remarked that coin collecting appears to promote longevity, particularly among the dealers, all other things being equal.

Let us discard the belief that because we have found coin collecting fascinating it must, as a matter of course, be equally attractive to everybody else and that anyone can be made a collector. Let us abandon the idea that almost every man is an embryo coin collector and that with a little persuasion he can be de-

veloped into one. This is the theory on which most of our publicity work has been based and conducted. But it is, to a great extent, a false theory. In our efforts to gain new members let us adopt a "selective" policy rather than the "who-soever will" method. Let us seek out the men who we know already possess, to some extent at least, the desire to collect, instead of trying to create that desire in our fellow men. By adopting such a plan our membership will be more permanent in character. □

Numismatics to many is a hobby — just play; to others it is a serious pursuit. Treat numismatics either lightly as a hobby or seriously as a study, it is one of the most informative and satisfying of subjects. Money has been issued and used in most every form and material and by the people of most all lands and for many centuries. Money is as varied as material things can be — so varied, in fact, that there never has been nor never will be a complete numismatic collection. That money talks in all languages and under all conditions and tells a great study of many lands and peoples are the reasons that many men and some women find pleasure in money other than for its common use, and in that become numismatists. All in all, numismatics is one of the most fascinating by-paths of play to greater knowledge.

..... *The Numismatist*, October, 1929

YESTERDAYS IN THE PHILIPPINES* (EXCERPTS)

by Joseph Earle Stevens

.... My third Sunday in Manila is a cool breezy day, with fresh winds blowing down from the mountains. The weather has lately been as temperate as one could wish, and has corresponded to some of our soft spring conditions. From noon until three o'clock has usually seemed warm, but the mornings made walking pleasant, the afternoons have given opportunities for tennis, and the evenings have hinted that an overcoat would not be amiss. One could hardly ask for any more comfortable place to live in than Manila as it stands today, and although sanitary appliances are most primitive, the city seems to be healthy and without noisome pestilence.

During the holiday season, just over, foreign business has been suspended and everyone socially inclined. Shopping has been in vogue, and in one of my ex-

peditions for photographic materials I was introduced to the "Botica Inglesa", or English chemist's shop, which seems to be the largest variety store in town. Here it is possible to buy anything from a glass of soda to a full-fledged lawnmower, including all the intermediates that reach from tooth-brushes to photographic cameras.

And speaking of shopping brings me to the "chit" system, which has been such a curse to the Far East. In making purchases, no one pays cash for anything, since the heavy Mexican dollars—which are the only currency of the islands—are too heavy to lug around in the thin suits made of white sheeting. One simply signs an "I.O.U." for the amount of the bill in any shop that he may choose to patronize, and thinks no more about it till at the end of the month all the "chits" which bear his name are sent around for collection.

Result: One never feels as if he were spending anything until the first day

*A book published in New York in 1898.

of the incoming month ushers in a host of these big or little reminders. If your chits at one single shop run into large amounts, the collector generally brings along with him a coolie or a wheelbarrow with which to lug away the weight of dollars that you pour into his hands, and when two or three collectors come in together the office reminds one of a money-changer. Counterfeit money is so prevalent that one after the other of your callers bites the silver or drops it on the floor to detect lead, and to listen to the resulting sound is not to feel complimented by their opinion of your integrity. So it goes, many of the shop-keepers being swindled out of their dues by debtors who choose to skip off rather than to pay, and waking up at the end of the month to find their supposed profits existing only in the chits whose signers have skedaddled to Hongkong or Singapore.

.... Manila's best cigar, made of a special, selected tobacco, wrapped in the neatest of silverfoil and packed in rosewood boxes tied with Spanish ribbon, costs about five cents and is considered a rare delicacy. One scarcely ever sees these cigars, the "Incomparables," outside of the city itself, and the brand is so chosen that but few smokers are acquainted with it. The foreigner in Manila thinks he is paying dear for his weed at \$20 per thousand, and some of our professional smokers limit themselves to those favorite "Bouquets" which correspond to our "two-for-a-quarter" variety but sell here for \$1.80 a hundred. Below these upper grades come a various assortment of cheaper varieties, including the cheroots, bit



How we dressed for \$2.50

at one end and small at the other, and the \$3-a-thousand cigars which are made of the first thing that comes handy, to be sold to the crews of deep-water merchantmen. A native of the Philippines wants his cigarette and gets it. Packages of thirty are sold on almost every corner for a couple of coppers, and to my mind the Manila cigarette is far superior to the variety found in Cuba. Smoking is, of course, encouraged by prices such as these, and one finds it perfectly good form to borrow a cigarette, as well as a light, from his neighbor in the tram-car or on the plaza. Even on the toll-bridge which

spans the Pasig you pay your copper for crossing, and get in change a box of matches; and if you are queer enough not to want the matches, the man will give you instead a ticket that avails for the return trip.

.... I have just completed the purchase of a horse and carriage complete, including the coachman, for \$100, and on the first trial we passed everything on the road. The pony is a high-stepper, and rattled along over the ground at a terrific speed, as a good Philippine animal should. The coachman seems to know how to drive, which is a rare attainment among the natives, and so far, though he has run over two boys, he has not taken off any wheels in the car-tracks.

They say it costs a good deal to live well out this way, but that is a mistake, and if one lived at home in the same style the bills would be at least ten times as large. To be sure, it would be possible to come to Manila, board with a Spanish family in the old city, avoid joining the club, and live almost for nothing. However, this is a custom not much encouraged in the Orient, and one cannot properly take his place among the colony of English and other Europeans without spending a certain reasonable amount.

.... I have now been settled in Manila long enough to find out what it costs to live, and the general cheapness of existence is more appalling than I first thought. Our house is a good one, with all the comforts of home, and is surrounded by an acre or two of land. We have stables for horses and out-buildings for the families of our ser-

vants. At the end of the month all expenditures for house-rent, food, wages, light, and sundries are posted together and divided by three, and with everything included my monthly share comes to twenty-nine gold dollars—less than one of our American cart-wheels—*per diem*.

Where in the States could you rent a suburban house and lot, keep half a dozen servants, pay your meat bill, your drink bill, and your rent all for less than a single dollar a day! You can scarcely drive a dozen blocks in a hansom or buy a pound of Maillard's for that money at home and yet, in Manila, that one coin shelters you from the weather, ministers to the inner man, and keeps the parlor in order.

Our cook, for instance, gets forty cents each morning to supply our table with dinner enough for four people, and for five cents extra he will decorate the cloth with orchids and put peas in the soup. To think of being able to get up a six-course dinner, including usually a whole chicken, besides a roast, with vegetables, salad, dessert, fruit, and coffee, for such a sum seems ridiculous in the extreme....

.... The washing-bill, again, if far from commensurate with the fulness of one's clothes-hamper, and for two gold dollars per month I can turn over to my laundry-man—who comes in from the country once a week—as much or as little as I please. Two full suits of white sheeting clothes a day for thirty days make one item of no mean dimensions, and yet the *lavandero* turns up each week with his basketful, perfectly satisfied with his remuneration. □

U.S. GUERRILLAS ON MINDANAO AND THEIR MONEY: A CHANGE IN STATUS AFTER THE JAPANESE ATTACK

(First of Four Parts)

by Mary French Catlin

"Was the *American guerrilla currency* issued on Mindanao by Colonel Fertig during World War II redeemed at face value by Uncle Sam after the war ended?"

This question was asked by William B. Azbell (Chief Engineman U.S. Navy, Retired) when he learned I was writing a book on money. As Chief Petty Officer on the United States' submarine *Narwhal*, Azbell made regular supply and intelligence runs to different islands of the Philippines during 1943-44 and had retained some of this guerrilla money he received then, including two of the first rare *emergency typed money* issued by Colonel Fertig, self-styled Brigadier General, "Commanding all organized units resisting our common enemy on Mindanao."

Typed at first, engraved later and

issued even after the guerrillas were ousted from their headquarters and were in headlong flight from the enemy through the jungle, this money was unquestioningly accepted by the native populace as legal tender. But was it recognized as such by the U.S. Government?

Finding the answer to Azbell's query took correspondence with a number of persons, including Major General Kenneth G. Wickham, U.S.A., Army Adjutant General; the late Colonel Wendel W. Fertig, then retired and living in Golden, Colorado, and Major Beverly "Ben" Farrens, Past President and later Secretary-treasurer of *American Guerrillas of Mindanao* (AGOM). Interviews with William B. Azbell, U.S.N. and Captain Forrest A. Howard, U.S.A.F. were recorded on tape. Both are retired and



William B. Azbell, Chief Petty Officer on the submarine *Narwhal*. Picture taken in Australia

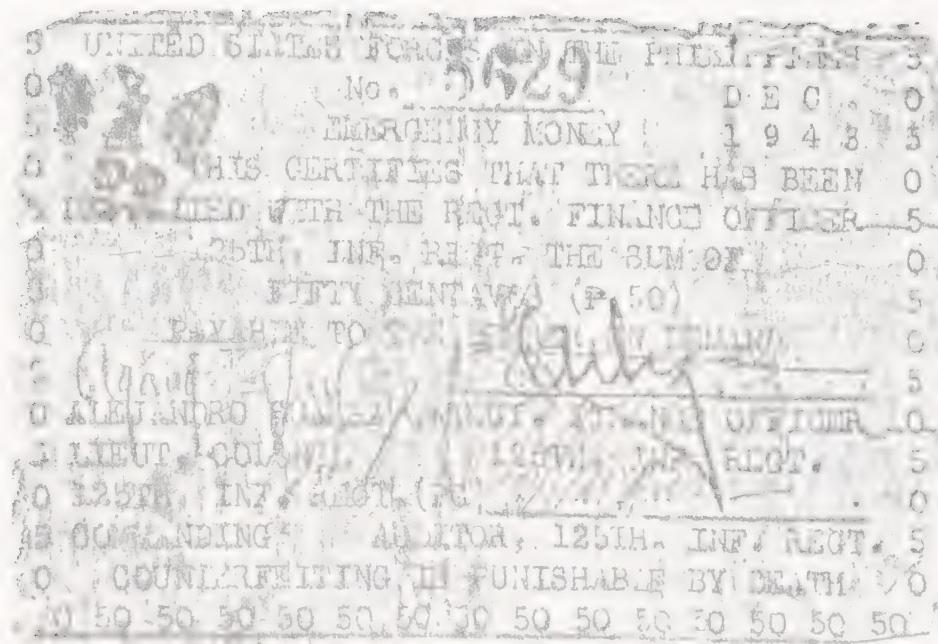
living in Santa Barbara. The writer is also indebted to the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. for the General Headquarters Southwest Pacific Area *Information Bulletin* giving the history of the Guerrilla Resistance Movement on Mindanao and Sulu, written 31 January 1945.

It was a return to a terrible but fascinating period in pursuit of new facts regarding U.S. guerrilla resistance in the Philippines and money-making operations unique in the history of this country. William B. Azbell, Forrest A. Howard and Wendell W. Fertig traveled different military routes and occupied varying time

Forrest A. Howard. Photographed at Ocean Park in Los Angeles in 1945

slots in the World War II drama of the Philippines, but arrived at the same place, Mindanao, and shared a common objective -- helping the U.S. Armed Forces return to the Philippine Islands through their concerted efforts in the Mindanao guerrilla movement.

William B. Azbell was born August 22, 1914 in Los Angeles but had traveled as far east as St. Louis, Missouri before he enlisted May 4, 1937 at age 22 in the U.S. Navy. Volunteering was mandatory if you wanted to be in the Submarine Service, and Bill did. His first sub was the *Nutilus*, on which he served from 1939 to 1942; then he was transferred to a sister submarine, *Narwhal*, which was to play



Obverse and Reverse of 1943 50d Mindanao Emergency Note

an important role in the Philippines' guerrilla operations.

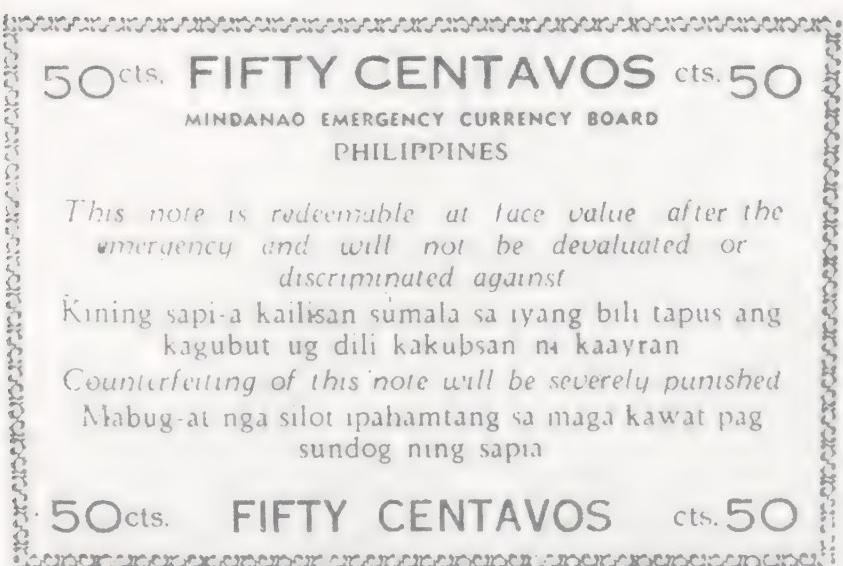
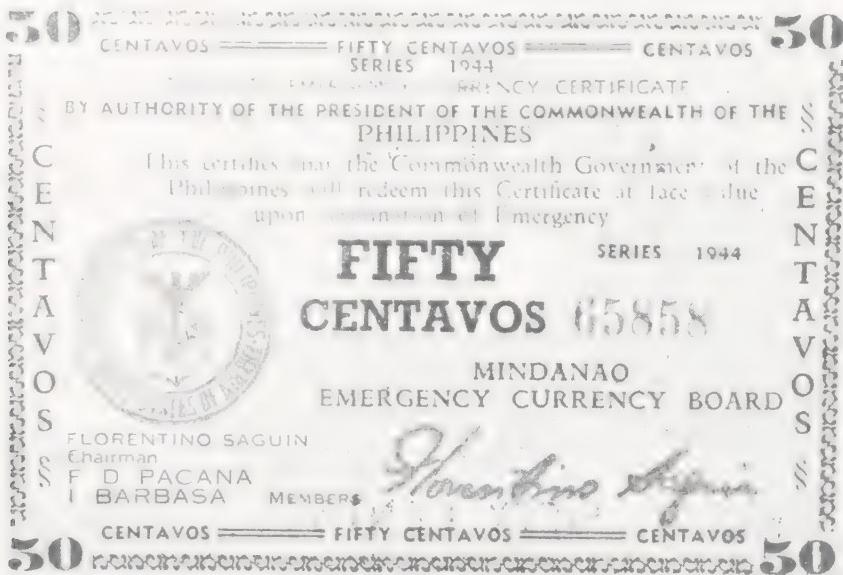
Forrest A. Howard was born at Hood River, Oregon on August 13, 1918. With his family he moved to Hanford, Cal-

ifornia when he was 9 years old. He enlisted in the Army Air Forces in November 1940 at Fresno, California and was attached to the 19th Bombardment Group, an outfit flying the big 4-motor

B-17 bombers — the heavy bombers.

Forrest's mother had given him a large sturdy scrapbook on his 23rd birthday. The first part of his scrapbook is filled with carefree photos of army service training, off-duty dates with girl friends and buddies, sight-seeing, and other in-

formal poses. In one picture Forrest and two pals are "hamming it up" stretched comfortably between sheets on their bunks at March Field, Riverside, California. In a later one, Forrest and three other soldiers are shown on Angel Island with their squad, purposefully marching



Obverse and Reverse of 1944 50¢ Mindanao Emergency Note

toward an unseen boat on debarkation day. The time is October 5, 1941; their destination, Clark Field, the Philippines.

As generally known, after the devastating attack on the U.S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor early in the morning of December 7, 1941, the following day at 12 noon the Japanese showed up in the skies over Clark Field and perpetrated a second holocaust, bombing U.S. military planes – caught sitting on the ground – hangers and landing strips.

Forrest just stood there and watched. The Japanese bombers from Formosa made only one pass on the Field. They were all white, and the American rookies thought they were our Navy planes. "We thought, *Gee! Aren't they beautiful?*" recalled Forrest. "And pretty soon we were being bombed. So we hit our fox-holes right away. That term hadn't even been invented then. But we'd dug our trenches and dived for them. So after they (the enemy) made their pass, dropped their bombs, immediately dive bombers from the aircraft carriers came in and made sweeps at the Field and they were there for maybe half an hour making sweeps and hitting everything that they could hit."

"Everything was destroyed. I think we had over 325 casualties that day on the Field. I was a little distance away from the Field; I was actually pretty safe. But we did get some dirt – a little – in our direction.

"A week ahead of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, our President, our diplomats and our forces must have known that war was just about to break, because we were then issued steel helmets, gas masks, and sidearms – none of which we

had previously had in our possession. And we were told to dig trenches around the barrio where we lived."

All of the 36 B-17's there were destroyed that day at Clark Field, along with most of the P-40's, which were pursuit planes.

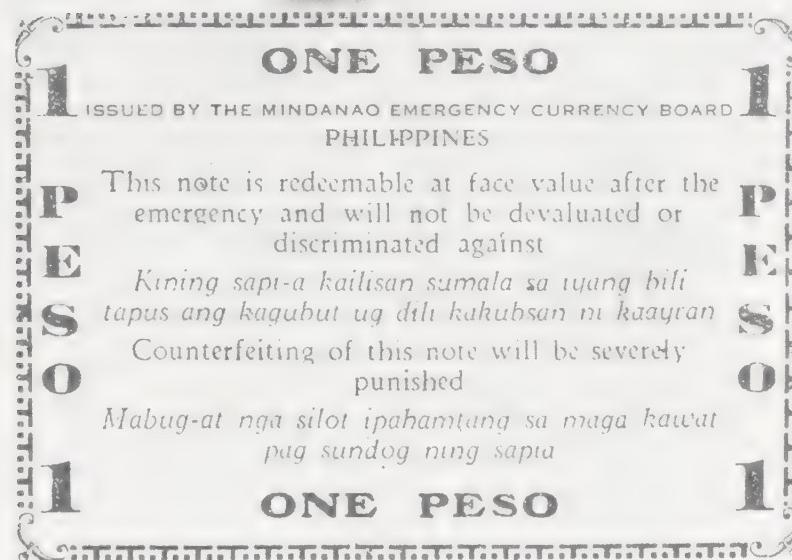
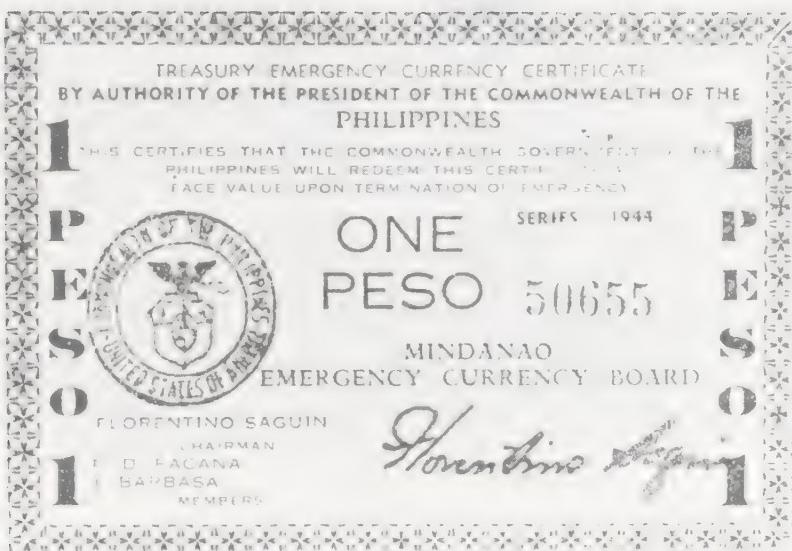
Suddenly Forrest Howard's group of Air Corps personnel were without airplanes and became infantrymen – Army men, and not Air Corps. They were evacuated to Bataan.

Including Philippine Army men and civilian refugees, over 100,000 people were jammed into the perimeter of Bataan peninsula. They were a problem to feed; in February food rationing was imposed. When regular food supplies were exhausted, carabaos, army mules and horses were eaten. Then the countryside was stripped of dogs, monkeys, python and iguana. Surprisingly, the iguana wasn't bad; it tasted somewhat like chicken.

Medicine was in short supply. Giving quinine for prevention of malaria was stopped at the end of February. They were many cases of malaria, beri-beri, dysentery and night blindness.

The Japanese pounded day and night by sea, land and air. Believing further resistance futile, Major General Edward P. King, Jr., American commander of Bataan, set in motion the surrender of Bataan on April 8, 1942. (The surrender took place the following day. – Ed.)

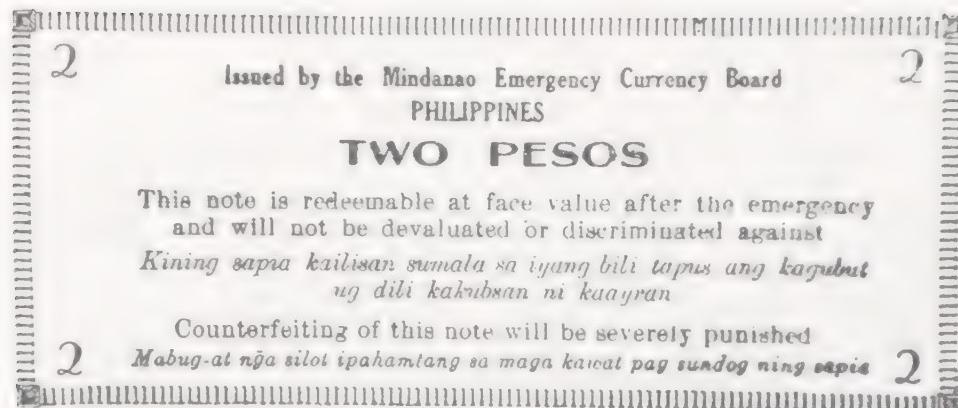
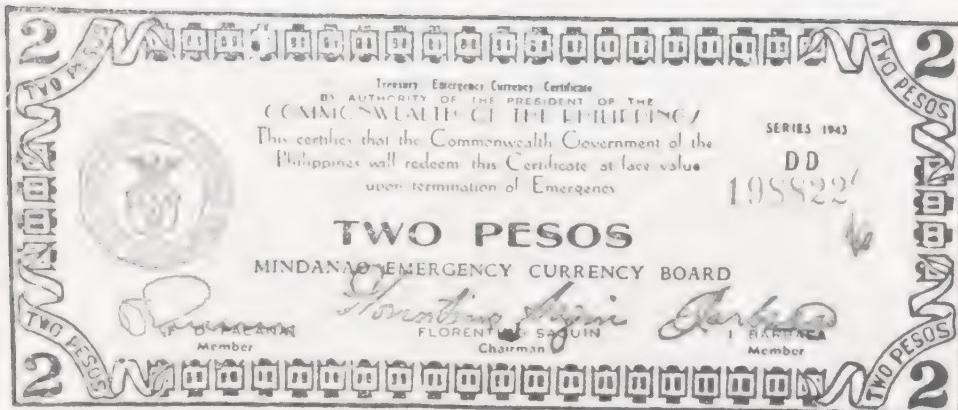
Prior to Bataan's fall, on December 29, 1941 around 600 men and officers were taken from Bataan to Mindanao for the purpose of setting up airfields. Again Forrest Howard was lucky; he was one of



Obverse and Reverse of 1 Peso Mindanao Emergency Note

those chosen to go, thus escaping the infamous Japanese Death March, under the direction of Colonel Motoo Makayama, to Camp O'Donnell, 65 miles away. Practically without food and water during the entire journey, an estimated 600 to 650 Americans and 10,000 Filipinos died en route.

Private Forrest Howard and his air-base group went onto an old diesel inter-island boat called the *Mayon*, and under cover of darkness were taken to Mindanao. Every precaution was taken to creep along out of sight. When they landed on Mindanao, encountering no military resistance, they took over the



Obverse and Reverse of 2P Mindanao Emergency Note

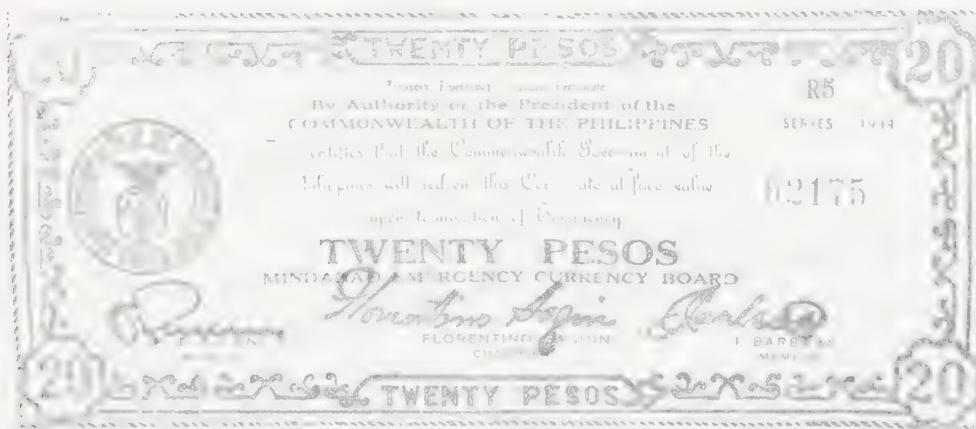
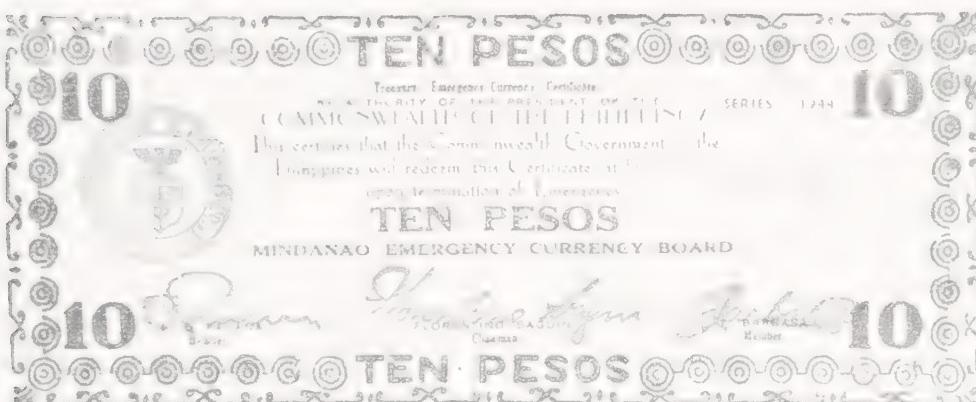
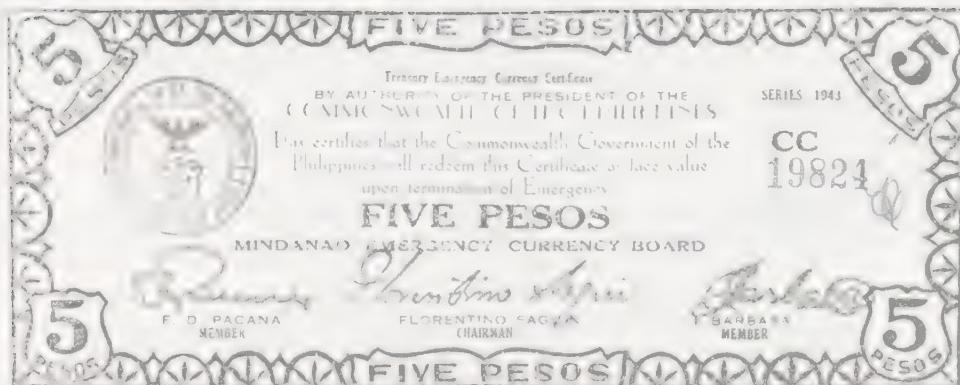
housing facilities of the big Del Monte plantation and set up their little camps. Most of the men had to sleep on the ground.

They were to clear the existing fields, plan new airfields and complete the job. The intent was that if our forces and the Aussies in Australia were deployed to the Philippines, the facilities would be adequate for the big bombers. The construction battalion actually did establish an emergency-type airfield. "We were a little short of services there and didn't get the fields completed because later on the Japs landed and we had to scatter,"

said Howard.

From their emergency field Private Howard watched General MacArthur leave Mindanao.

"He was on a B-25 Bomber that had many extra gas tanks set up for a long journey," recounted Howard. "In addition to General MacArthur, his wife, son and his nurses, just about all his personal belongings were shipped out on that plane, including fresh pineapple and mattresses. They took along a few key mechanics that would be useless in the Philippines because there were no planes there, and a few pilots – just a few. And



SP. 10P and 20P Mindanao Emergency Note

that's all they could transport.

"A short time after MacArthur left, I saw Manuel Quezon, who was President of the Philippines at that time, leave. And the same thing happened again — his wife, children, maids, nurses (President Quezon was a fairly sick man in those days), fresh pineapple, mattresses — all were loaded onto the plane. They took mattresses because they didn't know what kind of sleeping accommodations they would get on any island that they might go down on."

Howard stood and watched each plane as it rapidly took off and diminished in size going higher and farther, until finally there was just a speck, which disappeared in space. He felt a strong pang of loneliness as the leaders left. Now the men were really on their own.

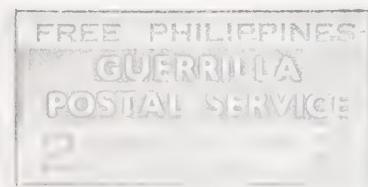
This mood passed and Howard resumed his non-paying job of helping to build an airfield. Since the noon-nightmare of December 8, 1942 at Clark Field, Army pay had stopped. Forrest Howard was not to receive any money for his military service from the U.S. Government or anyone else until the Mindanao Guerrillas started printing currency.

MacArthur had left Mindanao in the middle of March; he reached Brisbane, Australia on March 17, 1942.

On May 6, 1942 the Americans' hopeless defense of the Philippines ended when Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, who had been placed in charge by General MacArthur, surrendered his command on the island-fortress Corregidor. He surrendered all members of the Armed Forces, and so promised the enemy.

Some American soldiers felt dif-

ferently. They took to the hills. Under the inspired but unauthorized (at first) leadership of Colonel Wendell W. Fertig on Mindanao, and other American officers — Lieutenant Colonel James Cushing on Cebu; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Smith, Samar; Colonel Russel W. Volkmann and Captain Blackburn in northern Luzon, and with the considerable aid of over 150 Filipino and Moro officers and leaders, most fugitives managed to hold out as guerrillas for the duration.



Postage stamp used by the Guerrillas in Mindanao during WWII

There were at least 15 other *Guerrilla Notes* and Military Scrips in use on other Philippine islands, but Colonel Fertig's American guerrilleros on Mindanao were the *most highly organized outfit* that printed their own money.

Early in 1943, President Quezon created the Mindanao Currency Board and authorized it to print emergency currency as a medium of exchange for the guerrillas. Ubaldo D. Laya, who had been pre-war Provincial Treasurer of Misamis Occidental, supervised the activities of the Mindanao Emergency Currency Board and also advised Fertig on the conduct of civil affairs.

(to be continued)

VISITS TO TWO FAMOUS OLD MINTS

by Benito J. Legarda

It was instructive to visit two famous old mints, half a world apart, and to see to what uses they have been put in the present day. The older one is still actively turning out coins and medals while the newer one has become a museum, and not primarily devoted to numismatics at that. Both have in the past turned out items of Philippine interest.

LA MONNAIE

Following a lead in a weekly tourist magazine, a visit was arranged, through the good offices of a colleague from the Banque de France, M. Walznegger, on the last day of a solid week of conference meetings, at the famous Paris mint of La Monnaie. I arrived at 11 Quai de Conti at the appointed hour, namely, just before 3:00 p.m., and was directed to the office of the Deputy Director, M. Robert Lapassade. Since his English and my French were about on a par with one another, we gratefully lapsed into dependence on the services of a competent translator and guide. Mlle. Gonthier who,

being the daughter of a French father and a Scottish mother, spoke the Queen's English with an occasional soupcon of Gallic syntax and vocabulary.

The building dates from the 18th century in the reign of Louis XV. 1770 is the date inscribed on the commemorative medal, although construction is said to have started in 1771 and lasted until 1775. I was ushered into a sitting room filled, one might almost say cluttered, with period furniture. M. Lapassade was urbanely apologetic. The Director was away and it devolved on him to receive me and answer my questions. As to the exhibits, the rooms were somewhat in disarray because they were being prepared for a show of works by a modern painter. However, there were some exhibit rooms at the far end where French coinage was arranged in historic sequence and those we could look at. As for exhibition techniques, the places to go were Brussels, Stockholm and the Smithsonian Institution. The Paris mint collection was not really a very ample one as a much larger collection, the French

national numismatic collection, was in the Bibliotheque Nationale (something that the tourist magazine did not say, but which anyone who follows the numismatic literature would know). Would I care to proceed there?

There was little we could do about it at the moment as it was the last working day of the week and I was leaving Paris the following morning, so we would have to make do with what there was on the premises. Mlle. Gonthier took me to the exhibit rooms at the far end. I found them quite a contrast to most other money museums I had previously seen. The coins were laid out in period furniture, and others that were not on display were locked in drawers on cabinets of probably equal age. The rooms were not large and the arrangement of the furniture was such as to avoid a feeling of overcrowding. What remained on display, as M. Lapassade had told me, was the evolution of coinage in French history.

The other exhibit rooms and the larger Salle Guillaume Dupré were in the state of disarray already mentioned, and I thought that was that. But the building had unsuspected twists and turns to it. Mlle. Gonthier led me through a maze of backdoors and back stairways to the sales area, which was renovated, low-ceilinged and modern in decor and where the public could come in and purchase whatever items both in coins and medals might be in stock from the mint's output.

Close by was the Club Francais de la Medaille, a cozy, carpeted room for medal collectors, which not only was low-ceilinged but where the old beams were deliberately exposed to lend it some atmosphere. There was a wide assortment

of medals, not only the standard strikes on round planchets that one customarily associates with medals, but many of different shapes and sizes and with a mixture of materials including enamel, some of strikingly modern design. From the explanation proffered, I gathered that the management of the mint was interested in the striking of medals as an art, and the low mintages were evidence of their minimal concern with the commercial aspects of numismatics. Mlle. Gonthier, being half-Scottish and a budget officer to boot, could not, of course, share this cavalier attitude toward marketing.

When the time came to look at the workshops, Mlle. Gonthier offered further apologies. She said the workers were having a "demonstration", meaning that no one was working, and she was not sure if it was worth making a tour of the workshops. I told her, "By all means, let us proceed." After all, it was 4 o'clock on a warm and sunny Friday afternoon in June, technically late spring but feeling more like early summer. In these northern climates one cannot, as we do in the tropics, take sunshine for granted. I reflected, therefore that much as one might deplore their actions from the point of view of efficiency, the workers were behaving in an eminently rational manner and had my respectful if necessarily somewhat disguised sympathy.

We walked through a courtyard in which there was a marker showing where the Greenwich meridian passes but which was otherwise a staging area for vehicles, with heaps of sand and stores piled up here and there. Some sections were at work, especially the reducing machines, but the principal presses were covered

with plastic and most of the workers were out in the open, in the courtyards and alleys, chatting and smoking. Security? There appeared to be no obviously visible system but I was told that there were also no problems because the workmen had their pride of craft, and employment in the mint passed from father to son and was regarded as a badge of distinction.

La Monnaie no longer mints the bulk of the French coinage, which is done at a new facility opened in September 1973 at Pessac near Bordeaux. But it still mints the fleur-de-coin specimens and the medals.

Among the machines I saw were presses on which the inscription said that they were made from the metal melted from Russian cannons captured at Austerlitz. It then struck me that these might have a connection with Philippine numismatics. I informed Mlle. Gonthier that some patterns for Philippine coinage under Spain had been struck by the Paris Mint around the middle of the 19th century, 1859 to be exact. The machines on which they were said to have been struck were supposed to have been sent to the old Manila Mint of 1861. But there remained the possibility that it was the very presses I was looking at which might also have turned out the Philippine numismatic items, a conjecture which of course would have to be checked by more thorough research.

Having said my thank yous and goodbyes to Mlle. Gonthier and M. Lapassade, I crossed on the pedestrian Pont des Arts over the Seine. From the other side, the building still looks very much as it does on the medal depicting it at its opening in the 18th century —

except that instead of the lilies of the Bourbons, the tricolor of the Republic now waves over it.

THE GRANITE LADY

Less than two weeks later, I was bounding up the steps of the neoclassical building on 5th and Mission Sts. in San Francisco which was the old San Francisco Mint, affectionately called The Granite Lady. There are still minting operations in San Francisco; however, they are no longer carried on in this building but at the establishment known technically as the San Francisco Assay Office.

The Granite Lady, which ceased minting operations in 1937, reopened in 1973 largely as a museum, although some mint employees again occupy offices on the premises to process the millions of mail orders for special coins and medals received yearly. There are several showings daily of a color movie depicting the early history of the mint and the vicissitudes it went through — its usefulness during the gold-rush days in California when it operated on another location starting in 1854, its role in the financial growth of the State and of the West, the building and outfitting of the Granite Lady in 1872-74, its service to the City after the great earthquake of 1906, its occupation by other government offices after 1937, the lapse into lonely desuetude after it was closed in 1968, and its reopening amid colorful ceremonies in 1973. Its sturdy construction was tested in the 1906 earthquake, as it remained standing virtually alone after the fire which followed the quake.

Some of the rooms have been furnished with 19th-century furniture and

restorations have been made of certain details on the basis of old photographs. Some of the old safes are still on the premises. Most of the floor space is taken up with exhibits, some of numismatic interest such as gold items and paper money, but much of no specific connection with numismatics, such as a collection of old Victrolas and an old steam fire engine in the basement.

At one end of the building, there is a separate press (said to date from 1869) where for a dollar you can press a button and strike your own souvenir medal of the San Francisco Mint. Most visitors are hesitant about doing this, but being a

collector, I volunteered to be the first among my group and once the ice was broken many followed suit.

Of specific Philippine interest is the fact that numerous Philippine coins under the American administration were minted here – one-centavo coins from 1908 to 1920, five-centavo coins from 1916 to 1919 ten-centavo and twenty-centavo coins from 1903 to 1919, fifty-centavo coins from 1904 to 1919, and one-peso coins from 1903 to 1912. The Granite Lady was therefore not only important in the history of the American West, but can also claim a niche in Philippine numismatics. □

Significant Acquisitions



Mexico. 8R cob C/S "F" for the Philippines.



Brazil. 1816 960 Reis C/S "VALP" for Chile
and "Y.II" for the Philippines

Barrilla Goes to Mexico

Barrilla, in the person of its editor, was present at the VII International Numismatic Convention of the Sociedad Numismática de México, A.C.

This took place at the Hotel María Isabel Sheraton in Mexico City from March 15th to 17th this year, but there were pre-convention events and registration starting on March 11th. These included an unscheduled earthquake of over intensity 7 at about 5:00 o'clock in the morning of March 14th which jolted the delegates awake and sent them scurrying down to the hotel lobby.

The main attractions were of course the bourse and the auction, the latter divided over two sessions on the evenings of March 22nd and 23rd. An educational forum featuring Dr. George Vogt, Prof. Gabriel Saldivar y Silva, and a tape-recorded lecture by Past President

Rogelio Charteriz was the main substantive event on March 24th.

Socials open to ticket holders were the inaugural breakfast on March 15th and the closing dinner on March 17th. Visits were arranged to the Mexico Mint, Banknote Printing Plant, Numismatic Museum of the Banco de México and the Palacio de Minería for those who had not yet been there. Barrilla also attended an invitational dinner on March 16th at the home of incumbent President José Luis Herrera Somellera.

As expected, the largest number of participants came from Mexico and the U.S., but there were also representatives from Spain and Canada.

The photographs which follow will give *Barrilla's* readers some view of the convention's activities. □



Convention Coordinator Sra. Anna Theresa Douglas, Bourse Chairman Duane D. Douglas, Pres. and Mrs. Jose Luis Herrera Somellera, Mrs. Rogelio Charteriz and Past President Charles Hale



Mint Director Agustín Acosta Lagunes shakes hands with Texas dealer Mike Dunigan, while Tom Bankton looks on.



President José Luis Herrera Somellera speaks at the inaugural breakfast of the convention.



Prof. Gabriel Saldívar y Silva walks away from the rostrum after concluding his lecture on tokens and medals of Tamaulipas at the educational forum.

PNAS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Dear Fellow Numismatists,

The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, an organization composed of over 1,000 hobbyists and collectors from all over the country, is observing this year its Golden Anniversary.

The highlight of the year-long celebration will be the 6th Annual Convention to be held from November 15 to 18, 1979, at the historic Manila Hotel.

In addition to bourses and auctions, this prestigious event, for which the Society has been preparing since last year, will feature several exhibits of noteworthy collections of coins, medals, and paper money, as well as lectures and shows all of which will illustrate the Philippines' "Heritage in Numismatics".

The rich numismatic past of the Philippines, at the eastern terminus of the Galleon trade across the Pacific for centuries, and as a country that has invited a unique culture from both East and West, will be apparent from the motif and events of the convention.

Additional happenings, including an excursion across Manila Bay to the famed Corregidor Island and tours to scenic places accessible from Manila, will make your visit to the Philippines for the PNAS Convention, with tie-up trips to neighboring countries, truly an experience you can look forward to. For the foreign guests, the convention starts three days earlier on November 12.

On behalf of the Society, we invite fellow numismatists from other countries to visit Manila in November. If additionally, you are fascinated by history, strange places, new friends, different cultures, or stylish touring, be sure to come. We promise you won't regret it.

Sincerely yours,

FELICIANO BELMONTE, JR.
President

PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC
AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, INC.
(Founded March 16, 1929)

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION
November 12-18, 1979

REGISTRATION FORM

Please accomplish and return to the:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Golden Jubilee Celebration

Phil. Numismatic & Antiquarian Society
P. O. Box 1955, Manila, Philippines

(SIN No. _____
(OIN No. _____
(ANA No. _____

NAME _____

(Please print your name)

ADDRESS _____

Street, Number or P. O. Box

State, Country

Zip Code

Registration (Program, etc)	\$ 5.00
Visit to CB Money Museum/Security Printing Plant & Gold Refinery/Tagaytay (Lunch at Taal Vista Lodge) (Nov. 12, 1979)	\$ 16.00
Tour Manila/Baguio (overnight at Pines Hotel), Baguio/Bauang, La Union/Manila (includes sharing-a-room accommodation, 4 meals, Round-trip transportation in an air-conditioned luxury motorcoach) (Nov. 13-14, 1979)	\$ 55.00
Manila and environs tour (Rizal Park, Intramuros, Fort Santiago, San Agustin Church, commercial district of Makati, Forbes Park (known as the "Millionaire's Row") and World War II American Memorial (Nov. 15, 1979)	\$ 7.00
Trip to Corregidor by Hoverferry. See relics of Malinta Tunnel, barracks, Batteries Way & Hearn, Pacific War Memorial, gun emplacement ruins (Nov. 16, 1979)	\$ 25.00
Pagsanjan Falls Tour. "Shooting the Rapids", lunch and boatride included (Nov. 17, 1979)	\$ 20.00
Numismatists Banquet (Nov. 17, 1979)	\$ 7.00
TOTAL	\$135.00

PRE-CONVENTION AND CONVENTION ACTIVITIES FOR FOREIGN VISITORS AND GUESTS

MONDAY – November 12, 1979

9:00 a.m.	–	10:00 a.m.	Welcome breakfast tendered by PNAS Officers and members of the Board for foreign visitors and guests
10:00 a.m.	–	12:00 p.m.	Visit to the Central Bank Money Museum thence to Security Printing Plant & Gold Refinery, Q.C.
12:00 p.m.	–	7:00 p.m.	Trip to Tagaytay (lunch at Taal Vista Lodge), return trip visit the famous Bamboo Organ

TUESDAY – November 13, 1979

7:00 a.m.	–	11:00 a.m.	Trip to Baguio City by bus
2:00 p.m.	–	5:00 a.m.	Tour of Baguio City and environs. Overnight stay at Pines Hotel

WEDNESDAY – November 14, 1979

9:00 a.m.	–	10:00 a.m.	Baguio – Bauang, La Union trip
10:00 a.m.	–	3:00 p.m.	Lunch at Nalinac Beach Resort, Bauang, La Union
3:00 p.m.	–	7:00 p.m.	Return trip to La Union – Manila

THURSDAY – November 15, 1979

8:00 a.m.	–	9:00 a.m.	Exhibitors set up their exhibits. Bourse dealers set their tables
10:00 a.m.	–	10:15 a.m.	Opening ceremony, cutting of ribbon by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos
10:30 a.m.	–	6:00 p.m.	Registration and casting of ballots by the PNAS members. Exhibits and bourse open to the general public
2:00 p.m.	–	4:00 p.m.	ANACS Lecture
(2:00 p.m.)	–	5:00 p.m.)	City & Suburbs Tour (Rizal Park, Intramuros, Fort Santiago, historic San Agustin Church, Commercial district of Makati, passing thru Forbes Park (known as the Millionaire's Row) and WW II American Memorial
8:00 p.m.	–	10:00 p.m.	Dinner hosted by PNAS President Sonny Belmonte and PNAS Vice Pres. Felipe Liao

FRIDAY – November 16, 1979

8:00 a.m.	–	6:00 p.m.	Registration and casting of ballots by PNAS members
(6:30 a.m.)	–	12:00 p.m.)	(Trip to Corregidor by Hoverferry. See relics of Malinta Tunnel, barracks, Batteries Way & Hearn, Pacific War Memorial, gun emplacement ruins.)
2:00 p.m.	–	4:00 p.m.	ANACS Lecture continuation
4:00 p.m.	–	5:30 p.m.	PNACS Auction Sale – 1st session
8:00 p.m.	–	10:00 p.m.	Dinner Party to be tendered by Dr. Angelita Legarda, PNAS Adviser and Mr. Antonio Bantug, Convention Chairman

SATURDAY – November 17, 1979

8:00 a.m.	–	12:00 p.m.	Exhibits and bourse open to the general public. Registration and casting of ballots by PNAS members.
12:00 p.m.	–	3:00 p.m.	Closing of ballot box and counting of votes by Board of Canvassers.
(8:00 a.m.)	–	5:00 p.m.)	(Trip to Pagsanjan Falls). "Shooting the Rapids", Lunch and boatride included.)
4:00 p.m.	–	5:30 p.m.	PNAS Auction Sale – session
8:00 p.m.	–	10:00 p.m.	Numismatists Banquet and Awards Night

SUNDAY – November 18, 1979

8:00 a.m.	–	12:00 p.m.	Exhibits and bourse open to the general public.
		12:00 p.m.	Closing and removal of exhibits and bourse tables

Rest of the day at leisure

MONDAY – November 19, 1979

Preparation for post convention tours:

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